The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 13 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1915. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915				
16th Jan.	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd "	Arabia	8000	....	..
30th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
13th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
20th "	Persia	8000	....	..
27th "	Moldavia	10000	....	..
6th March	Caledonia	8000	....	..
13th "	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
20th "	India	8000	....	..
27th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May ..	Persia	8000	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and freight information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co, Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Takata Maru	J. Deans	6712	16th. Jan.	22nd Jan.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6142	19th. Jan.	30th. Jan
Kirin Maru	B. Tsuda	9808	24th Jan.	5th Feb
Iyo Maru	K. Birase	1920	6th Feb.	18th Feb.
Bombay Maru	S. Nagaya	4626	13th Feb.	25th Feb.

For Freight apply to —

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Brain and body fatigue are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It adds tone to the system and puts you where you belong.

130—11.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona....	7474	23r Jan.	....
City of Lahore..	6,947	....	23rd Jan
City of Paris ..	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo ..	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi .	5,573	....	1st May

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	189
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	..	999	..	737

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH.
Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ... Rs. 20,06,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 19,58,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 18th Jan. 11 a.m., †P. B. D. and C. M.

KASARA, 1,195 Thursday, 21st Jan.

DWARKA, 1,695, Friday 22nd January *Direct

‡ Pore Bunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

* On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA" 1,195 tons on Thursday 21st January calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

T. S. S. "VITA" 4,691 tons on Tuesday 19th January, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, about 21st January, calling at Seychelles Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "QUEEN AMELIE" 4,278 tons about 20th January calling at Mangalore, Calicut, Colombo and Rangoon.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

15th January 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Masella"	5,091	J. Thompson	9th. Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24thFeb.1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,363	J. Kinnaird	25th March.1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,383	....	11th April.1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6,722	C.F.Osborne	H.N.E.26thApril.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
to Gibralter	590	891
to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Calcutta, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in very cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESER FUND ..... „ 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 *elephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY

many months before the war commenced, adopted PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS as standard and since that time have purchased over 3,000. They are placed on submarines and destroyers, on small motor craft at the various yards and docks and on motor launches acting as tenders to large warships.

The Royal Naval Air Stations and the Admiralty Flying School, branches of the Admiralty have been supplied with PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

Another branch of the War Office is the Royal Aircraft Factory to whom have been supplied PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. The Army and Navy have each their own flying departments.

The mechanical Transport Department of the War Office have equipped their motor transports with PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS, attached by means of a Vehicle Bracket. Thousands of PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS have so far been supplied for this purpose.

THE P. & O. STEAMSHIP COMPANY

on account of the Admiralty, have purchased on thousand PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS for the protection of their boats.

THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION AND MOTOR UNION

which is the strongest institution in England in connection with motoring, and which has a membership of over ninety thousand, has officially adopted PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS. They have about one thousand Scouts on motor cycles, continually travelling main roads of the country to give help and advice to their members. At the present time, this whole organization has been completely taken over by the War Office. An interesting order was received from them lately for a complete equipment of PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS for their head-quarters office building, since they were afraid, in view of the fact that they are now a Government office, that some attempt might be made to start a fire on their premises.

THE PYRENE EXTINGUISHER

is small enough to be easily handled by anyone and big enough to meet the requirements and merit the approval of those who know.

The flame of enthusiasm is the only flame PYRENE cannot extinguish. Every time PYRENE is used this spark is rekindled and bursts forth larger and fiercer than ever.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

I C O

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our.—

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent percent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families hotels, restaurants and cafes, It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mr. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S., (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur), Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy. 130—14.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madame Somloh's, Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2580

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN WIDOW a POST as Housekeeper in a Hotel or other large Institution. Good references. Apply to Box No. 502, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 3079

REQUIRED an ESTIMATOR or COMPUTOR to fill a vacancy in the office of Messrs. LANE BROWN & HEWLETT, Consulting Engineers, Lucknow. Must be thoroughly experienced and well up in constructional works. Salary Rs. 70 per month, rising to Rs. 100. Provident Fund. Joining expenses will be paid to selected applicant. 3008

WANTED for the Narsingarh State in Central India (Bhopal Agency), a qualified Engineer experienced in Roads and Buildings. Salary Rupees One hundred and Fifty, with free house and a conveyance allowance of Rupees Twenty per mensem. A Government Pensioner physically fit for active and outdoor work will be preferred.
Also two Mason Mistries, age 40 to 50 years, experienced in Roads and Buildings and able to work with their own hands. Pay Rupees Forty to Fifty according to qualifications.
Apply to the DIWAN, stating age, caste and necessary qualifications. 3010

WANTED a young qualified Assistant Surgeon for service in Kashmir. Pay Rs. 130 p.m. with free quarters or Rs. 13 as House Rent in lieu thereof. Post permanent and graded. An allowance of Rs. 100 allowed for service in Frontier.
Also wanted young qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons, both for permanent and temporary service. Pay Rs. 40 and 70 p.m. respectively with free quarters or Rs. 5 as House Rent in lieu thereof.
Joining expenses to destination will be allowed under State Rules.
Please apply with full particulars, stating age and sending testimonials to
THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
3050 Srinagar, Kashmir.

WANTED Sergeants for the Calcutta Foot Police on pay of Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125 by biennial increments of Rs. 2, and free quarters. Must be European of good character and not above 25 years of age.
Wanted also some temporary Sergeants on Rs. 100 for the duration of the war. Must be European and age not to exceed 45.
Applications will be received at the Police Head Quarters, Lall Bazar, by Superintendent W. Cook before whom applicants should appear in person, if possible. Copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to be submitted.
F. L. HALLIDAY,
Commissioner of Police.
Calcutta, 4th January 1915. 3049

WANTED a District Engineer for the Jalpaiguri District Board on a monthly salary of Rs. 600 for the period of one year only during the absence of the permanent District Engineer on leave from 1st April 1915 next, with first class travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations.
Candidates must be qualified under the rules prescribed in the Government Notification No. 3334 L. S. G., dated the 20th December 1901, as amended by Notification No. 1781 L. S. G., dated the 12th December 1912.
Applications accompanied by the necessary certificates and testimonials should be submitted on or before the 31st January, 1915, in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman of the District Board, Jalpaiguri, and superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer" together with a suitable envelope, addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they could be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful. The selected candidate will be expected to join on the 1st April 1915.
A. G. HALLIFAX,
Chairman District Board.
Jalpaiguri, 19th December, 1914. 3084

WANTED.

WANTED YOUNG GOANESE GIRL preferably Orphan to assist housekeeping by married couple good treatment. Apply to Box No. 35 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5041

WANTED.—BOARD and RESIDENCE by two bachelors. Terms moderate, Vicinity Fort preferred. Apply to Box No. 38 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5042

WANTED YOUNG HINDU CLERK for Library work, Matric or School Final man preferred. Good handwriting. Apply LIBRARIAN NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY, Bombay, 5049

COMMERCIAL Interpreter, French, Italian, would accept translations at home. Moderate charges. Apply to Box No. 37 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5041

WANTED a FIRST CLASS ENGINEER to erect water works plans. Pay according to merits. Only those experienced in erection should apply with testimonials to ARDESHIR D. WADIA, & Co., Ahmedabad. 5018

EUROPEAN married couple would share decent flat, Fort or Apollo Bunder. Would require 2-3 unfurnished rooms with use of kitchen and bath possibly separate entrance. Write mentioning rent. Apply to Box No. 36 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5041

WANTED a SENIOR PROOF READER and a COMPOSING FOREMAN, well experienced and having a thorough knowledge of English and Hindi. Salary Rs. 50—75 according to qualifications.
Apply to OFFG. SUPERINTENDENT, Alijah Durbar Press, Lashkar, Gwalior. 3009

WANTED two young LADIES (one with the knowledge of typewriting) to look after a confectionery establishment in Secunderabad. Apply to Messrs. AZIZ & Co., Restaurant and Confectionery, Hyderabad, Deccan. (Only smart and young ladies with managing power should apply.) 3012

WANTED immediately twenty first-class COATMAKERS, only Goanese who have worked for European firms need apply—
SYDNEY K. THOMPSON,
High Grade Tailor,
5030 3, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED immediately COMPETENT GRADUATES in Arts and Science undergraduates and matriculates to serve as teachers in the Bassein English School. Decent initial salary. Binding of service for about two years required. Apply sharp to or see personally R. N. SAMANT, Headmaster, Bassein, (Thana.). 5029

WANTED.—For Faridkot State Water Works an efficient Engine Driver having also experience of dynamos. Pay from Rs. 60 to 90 p. m. according to qualifications.
Apply with full particulars of experience and copies of certificates and testimonials to the STATE ENGINEER, Faridkot, not later than 30th January 1915. 3011

EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS WANTED.—THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL GHORA GALI near MURREE. 1st ASSISTANT MISTRESS 152-5-150. English Trained and Certificated or British University Degree. Assistant Mistress 100. Kindergarten Mistres oth trained and certificated. Government Pensionable posts. Apply Rev. The Principal. 4920

WANTED—A European Office Superintendent for the office of the Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway. Must have worked in a Locomotive Office, be thoroughly competent and a good organizer. Pay Rs. 300-25-400, first six months on probation. Apply stating age, with copies of testimonials, to LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, North Western Railway, Moghalpura, Punjab. 3051

REQUIRED a STENO TYPIST with high abilities in English for the post of HEAD CLERK in Private Secretary's Office. Pay up to Rs. 150, according to qualifications.
Apply with copies of testimonials and photos, which will not be returned, to
PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar.
3040

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Black and tan Dachshund pup (female) aged 6 months. Well bred. Particulars on application to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." What offers. 3090

TO BE LET.

TO LET FURNISHED ROOM with balcony with English couple. Central position in Fort, all modern conveniences, and excellent table. Apply immediately to Box No. 501, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3080

TO BE LET.—From 1st March, the spacious GROUND FLOOR of GRESHAM BUILDING on Esplanade Road, with a gallery and a strong room. Admirably suited for a bank. Electric lights and fans. For rent and other particulars, apply to—
E. W. FLOWER & SON.,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 5047

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Large, airy room available in healthy locality in Byculla, suitable for married couple or bachelors. Convenient to train and tram. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. 2579

TO BE LET.—THE TOP FLOOR of TREACHERS' BUILDING on Esplanade Road, very commodious and airy. Well suited for a large solicitor's or mercantile office. Electric lift, lights and fans. Situation the best. For full particulars apply to—
E. W. FLOWER & SON.,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 5047

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1223 of 1912.

(1) Moreshwar Narayen of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a clerk (2) Shripad Narayen of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant teacher in the Gokuldas Tejpal High School (3) Shantaram Narayen (4) Balkrishna Narayen both of Bombay Hindu inhabitant students (5) Purshotum Narayen and (6) Bhalchandra Narayen both of Bombay Hindu inhabitants minors under the age of 18 years by their next friend Shripad Narayen all residing at Pophalwadi outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

V/S

(1) Gajanan Narayen of Bombay Hindu inhabitant a clerk in the service of Messrs. Marshal Price & Co. (2) Madhumitra Gajanan and (3) Ambabai daughter of Gajanan Narayen both of Bombay Hindu inhabitants minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem Gajanan Narayen the said 1st defendant all residing at Girgaum Back Road outside the Fort (4) Laxmibai widow of Narayen Ganoba of Bombay Hindu inhabitant residing at Phophalwadi outside the Fort and (5) Damayantibai daughter of Gajanan Narayen a minor under the age of 18 years by her guardian-ad-litem the said Gajanan Narayen residing at Girgaum Back Road outside the Fort .....Defendants.

and

Prangovind Shivprasad .....Receiver.

NOTICE is hereby given that Prangovind Shivprasad as the Receiver appointed by the Decree in the above Suit dated 29th January 1914 of the property therein mentioned belonging to the estate of Narayen Gandoa deceased has as such come into possession of certain ornaments said to have been pledged with the said deceased by some person or persons more than 15 years ago to secure loans made by him to such person or persons.
All persons claiming to be the pledgors of any of the ornaments or claiming through or under such pledgors are required to prove their title to such ornaments and to redeem them by payment of the amount due on and secured by such pledges within 15 days from the date hereof at the Office of the undersigned at 95 Ash Lane Fort, Bombay. In default whereof the said Receiver will sell the said ornaments either by public auction or by private contract and will apply the net sale proceeds thereof towards payment of the said loans with interest.
Dated this 13th day of January, 1915.
JEHANGIR, SEERVAI, MINOCHEHER, HIRALAL.
5035 Receiver's Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m., (B.T.), on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1915, for the construction of Lethal Chambers, stables for bullocks and carts, quarters for attendants, godown, etc., at Tardeo Flats.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M. Inst., C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 14th January, 1915.

NOTICE.

DHRANGADHRA STONE.

THE public are hereby informed that in order to develope the stone traffic and to minimise its cost of carriage to Bombay and other markets the State has taken a Railway siding to the famous stone quarries situated near Dhrangadhra and has further made 50 per cent., reductions in the Royalty charged by the State:—
Big Stones of Dhrangadhra.
Within Kathiawar,—Rs. 7 per Waggon of 200 Bengali Maunds.
Beyond Viramgam and by Bhavnagar Bunder per B. S. Railway—Rs. 3-8 per Waggon of 200 Bengali Maunds.
For further particulars apply to
THE STATE ENGINEER.
Dhrangadhra State.
Dhrangadhra, 7th January, 1915. 5003

Business men find Zymole Trokeys a great convenience. A box is easily carried and there's nothing so good for hoarseness and coughs. 180—B28.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Store-Keeper, Bombay Port Trust at his Office at Elphinstone Bunder up to 1-0 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th January, 1915, for the supply of the following stores up to 31st December, 1915.
SCHEDULE 'C' Liquid Fuel, Oils for Heavy Engines, Locomotives and Wagons, Castor, Cocoanut and Kerosine in bulk, Kerosine 125 and 150 Vaclite and Waste Cotton.
SCHEDULE 'C' Miscellaneous Stores of Country manufacture.
With the exception of Waste Cotton which will not be required till the 1st April, next, Contractors will be required to commence supplying items on the above tenders as soon as their tenders are accepted.
A deposit of Rs. 200 in cash or Government Promissory Notes (Cheques will not be accepted) must accompany each tender and any deposit shall be forfeited if the tender with which it is put in, is withdrawn before the tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his tender.
Forms of tender and schedules and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Chief Storekeeper's office and a sum of Rs. 2 must be paid for each form of tender required.
Tenders may be accepted either whole or in part and the Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by successful tenderers.
Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores."
H. E. LEES,
5034 Chief Storekeeper.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Bombay, for the purchase of Castor and ground nut cake, Empty casks, drums, Kegs, and cases, &c. that may be available at the Medical Store Depot during the official year 1915-16.
Forms of tender can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Re. 1.
Tenders will be opened at 12 noon on Monday the 1st February 1915, and the highest bidder will be given the contract.
C. M. MATHEW,
Major, I.M.S.,
Offg. Medical Storekeeper to Government, Bombay.
Opposite Byculla Club,
Bombay, 13th January, 1915. 5044

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.

Tele. No. 1285.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

VERY RARE AND GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY VERY RICH AND FANCY SILVERWARE AND PLATEDWARE ADVANTAGEOUSLY.
AUCTION SALE OF THE RICH FURNITURE AND VERY COSTLY SILVER AND PLATED WARE ETC., OF THE LATE MR. MERWANJI ARDESHIR CHINOY AT THE ROOMS OF MESSRS. MEHTA & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ON THIS DAY FRIDAY, THE 15TH INST., AT 2.30 P.M., (S.T.).
Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Merwanji Ardeshir Chinoy Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell at their Rooms No. 53 Meadows Street Fort, (next to the Jewellers, Messrs. Tarachand Parasram and Co.,) THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), a very large variety of very rich and fancy silverware (sterling, English and Indian silver) and plated ware by Messrs. Reed Batton, Marcks & Co., Treacher and others and a few elaborate pieces of furniture by Wimbridge, Benjamin and John Roberts such as handsome bookcases by Wimbridge with plate glass shelves and electric velvet backs, cabinet by Benjamin set with bevelled plate glass and bookcase lined very rich Roman satin, very large partition screen by Benjamin with its extra coloured engraved glasses separable into 7 pieces, length 17½ ft., and can be made in any size, blackwood double cots, rich octagon table by John Roberts, Benjamin made pedestals, handsome clothes and hanging press by Wimbridge, large and fancy English 400 day time-piece in glass dome, English wall clocks and French time-piece, figure with electric light in glass dome, Bohemian and China vases, epergne, and a very large and choice selection of presentation novelties in silver and plated ware by Marcks, Treachers, Army and Navy, Reed Barton and others, consisting of flower vases and tubes, vegetable dishes, inkstands, tea-sets, coffee sets, sets of fork, knives and spoons, centrepieces, epergne and card trays, tumblers and cup saucers, ice-pails, beer mugs, marble inlaid tray and fruit stands, butter pots, cruets, flower baskets and bouquets, world's atlas, photo-frames, powder-boxes, pin-cushions, dinner-gong, biscuit boxes, champagne cork, umbrella handles, oak tantalus, sherry tantalus, ice-pitchers, jugs and cups and other good many miscellaneous articles of silver and plated ware for presentation.
The above articles of silver and plated ware are all very rich and are rarely sold in auctions and are specially recommended for inspection at the rooms of the auctioneers any time between 11 and 6 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF 106 BALES BENGAL COTTON.
Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 16th inst., at 5 p.m., in he Jamshed Bunder Godown of Messrs. Khimjee Vishram & Co., by order of Seth Harnandrai Foolchand and on account and at the risk of the 1st defaulting purchaser Vullabhdas Heerji.
106 Bales Bengal Cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
The above bales can be inspected in the said godown.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th January, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS JAPANESE AND CHINESE WORKS OF ART AND CURIOS.
Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their sale room, 21 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, a choice collection of Japanese and Chinese Decorative Porcelain and works of art and curios consisting of richly enamelled cloisonne vases, bowls, incense burners, plates, fruit stands, candle sticks old and modern Satsuma vases, Imari plates, koros, carved ivory figures, old Chinese jars, decorative porcelain vases wall plates, Japaneso needle work pictures, and other useful ornamental articles.
Also a few articles belonging to a gentleman consisting of old Satsuma vases, Chinese jars, Imari plates, Persian wall plates, etc.
The articles will be on view two days previous to sale.
SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th January, 1915.

Office care and worries are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It soothes and quiets the nerves and clears the brain. 180—15.

AMUSEMENTS.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL

Tuesday, 19th January.

USUAL SKATING SESSION AT 9-30

SPORTS ON SKATES AT 10-30.

General Skating after the Sports until midnight

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
(Bombay's Leading Playhouse).
To-night! To-night!!
6-30 Twice Nightly 9-30
INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS!
THE "BOHEMANS"
INCLUDING
MR. PHILIP NEVBURY
One of the World's Greatest Tenors.
TO-NIGHT A COMPLETE
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
POPULAR PRICES!
From Rs. 20 to Anns 8.
AT 6-30 SHOW
HALF PRICES.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

GAIETY THEATRE.
PALACE THEATRE OF VARIETIES
To-night 2 To-night
6-30 Shows 10 p.m.
Tremendous Success of Our New Programme
MISS GERTRUDE GEBEST
Commedine
MISS BELLE SPARKES
in her latest patriotic song which brought the house down
THE FLAG THAT NEVER COMES DOWN
Our Exclusive Drama
Comics, comedies, etc.
WEEKLY WAR NEWS
and
The English Troops at Boulogne.
To-morrow Saturday
3 SHOWS 3
Matinee at 4-30 and usual show 6-30.
The 10 o'clock show at
FRAMJI COWASJI HALL
OUR GAIETY FROLICS
In their Topical number.
Prices as usual.

PALLADIUM
LATE LA SCALA THEATRE
KALBADEVI ROAD.
LESSEE—A. CARDEAUX. MANAGER, H. CANNING.
6-30 p. m. TWO PERFORMANCES. 10 p. m.
LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT PROGRAMME.
ENORMOUS ATTRACTIONS
NEW-ARTISTES—NEW-ARTISTES
Expensive Engagement of England's Greatest Illusionist
WONG TOY SUN
ASSISTED BY THE PRETTY & DAINTY
MDLLE. ELISE
Special Engagement of Bombay's Favourite
IRISH COMEDIAN
JAS. J. MORRIS
And his clever Dancing Dog TANGO
An Open Challenge is issued for his equal as a dancer.
THE LATEST
ANIMATED WAR GAZETTE
SHOWING ACTUAL SCENES FROM THE FRONT
See Our Star Film This Week
THE MURDOCH TRIAL
A Strong Drama Full of Excitement
Prices Rs. 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4. Boxes to seat four Rs. 15 and 10.
Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
A fully Licensed Bar under European Management.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271
We shall present for your acceptance
THE MAGNIFICENT PATHE COLOUR PRODUCTION.
THE JUDGMENT OF SOLOMON.
The famous Biblical incident of Solomon, the wise King of Jerusalem and the two women rendered in an entirely original and novel manner.
A MASTERPIECE OF COLOURING, STAGING, COSTUMING AND ACTING.
See also this week's stirring War Drama.
FOR THE CAUSE. You are looking out for War Films. This is just what you want.
This film was produced in America on the actual sites of those great battles which took place in the Civil War.
3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

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COMMERCIAL.

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

This morning the market opened quiet with very few sellers, and only a small business was done.

In the afternoon a very much easier feeling prevailed and rates were Rs. 3 lower, and but for the fact that the market at Colaba was closed owing to an Indian holiday, prices might have given way still further, as prices from Home showed a decline.

A small business was done in ready delivery orders in Khamgaum Akolas and Fine Bengals. Houses settled a fair amount of Fully Good Bengals, January.

We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach (March), Rs. 185.

Fully Good Bengals (January), Rs. 125.

Fine M. G. Bengals (January), Rs. 130.

Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akolas (January), Rs. 153.

Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akolas (March), Rs. 151.

COTTON.

Exchange of views by a Bombay Firm with their New York representatives regarding the advisability of hedging purchases made in Liverpool (in America as well as Egyptian cotton) by sales in New York, a reply has been received, advocating the straddle to "sell Octobed New York" against "buying October-November Liverpool," as offering an excellent prospect of a good profit. The reasons submitted appear to be tolerably sound for engaging in the transaction. Considering the abnormally high freights ruling: the heavy premium for war risks: high rate of exchange, etc., the parity between Liverpool and New York should be at present anywhere between 135 and 150 points. In place of this May-June closed on January 12th 4.65½, with May New York ((11 a.m.) 8.47—a difference of 83 points.

Inquiries instituted have elicited the fact, that the recent buying in New York was chiefly on investment account, and it remains to be seen whether this will continue in spite of the advance in prices.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

Liverpool, Jan. 13th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
,, Sales of East Indian ..	600
,, Imports	41,101
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Steady.	
Mid. Americans	4.83
Egyptian F. G. F.	6.30
New York Official noon call March	8.18
,, ,, ,, May ..	8.38
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	8.07

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 13th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
M. J.	4.65	4.67
J. J.	.. ..	.. ..
J. A.	4.71	4.72
A. S.	.. ..	.. ..
S. O.	.. ..	.. ..
O. N.	4.81	4.82
N. D.	..	..
D. J.	..	..
J. F.	4.86	4.86

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M-J	J-A	O-N	J-F'16
12th Jan. Close	4.65½	4.71	4.81	4.86
13th Jan. Open	4.59	4.66	4.76	4.81½
13th Jan. Close	4.66	4.71	4.81	4.86½
	pt. ½			pt. ½

EGYPTIAN.

	May	July	Nov.
12th Jan. Close	6.49	6.65	6.92
13th Jan. Open	..	..	..
13th Jan. Close	6.47	6.63	6.91
	—2	—2	—1

NEW YORK.

	Mch. now	May.	Oct.
11th Jan. Close ..	8.20	8.41	8.81
12th Jan. Close ..	8.22	8.43	8.82
13th Jan. 11 a.m...	8.19	8.39	8.79

NEW ORLEANS.

	Mch.	May.
11th Jan. Close	7.90	8.12
12th Jan. Close	7.90	8.13
13th Jan. 11 a.m.	..	..

AMERICAN MARKET.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

Cotton:—	
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	94,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ...	46,000
Day's Exports to Continent ...	Nil.
Futures at New York (March)	8.14
Previous closing price	8.22
Futures at New York (May)	8.34
Previous closing price	8.43
Spot Cotton at New York	8.05
Previous price	8.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	7¾
Previous price	7-5/8
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans (March)	7.82
Previous price	7.90
Futures at New Orleans (May)	8.05
Previous price	8.13
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7¼
Demand Bills	4.83 3/5
Silver Commercial Bars	49 1/8

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 13th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.12
F.G. ,, ,, ...	3.24
Fine ,, ,, ...	3.36
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	3.94
Good Oomra M. G.	3.88
F.G. ,, ,, ...	4.00
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.12
Good M. G. Oomra	3.88
Fine M.G. Oomra.	4.12
Good Broach	4.10
F.G. ,, ...	4.25
Fine ,, ...	4.40

ARRIVALS.

13th Jan. 1915.

	Bales.
Khandeish	4,385
Central India	789
Barsi & Nagpur	2,500
Berar	5,463
Central Provinces	3,119
Dholleras	270
Broach	....
Compta & Dharwar	....
Westerns	11
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	6,210
Sind	....
Total	22,747
Total for 6 days	68,748
,, to date since 1st Sept. 1914	3,67,343
,, same time last season	10,73,282

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	6 Days.	Since 1st Jan. 1915	Same period last year
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	22,747	68,748	127,717	182,801
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat	6,993	45,032	136,913	46,922
Linseed	489	4,037	7,117	46,094
Rape, Rai, Mustard-Seeds	501	4,966	11,335	1,970
Gingellyseed	3,809	18,267	42,409	171,062
Poppyseed	..	18	18	1,848
Groundnut	3,705	17,730	48,653	143,721
Castorseed	2,119	13,916	31,890	69,246
Rice	15,803	159,427	1>9,046	-54,988
Myrabolams	2,067	15,409	31,224	24,419
Cottonseed	20,070	90,147	218,000	4,35,091
Mowrasseed	831	1,528	3,667	4,531
Gram	788	4,882	14,399	16,356
Jowari	7,504	22,462	45,201	54,364
Barley	..	977	1,206	287
Maize	8	296	549	26

MONEY MARKET.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

London, Jan. 13th,

Bar Silver Spot	22 15/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	2½
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	3
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4½
Interest day to day loans	1½
,, 7 day market loans . ..	1½

COUNCIL BILLS.

	Rs.
Allotted to Madras	4,00,000
Tenders on Bombay at	1/3 31/32
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	Rs. 2,75,000

EXCHANGE.

A little business has been done in Bank telegraph transfers at 1s. 3 7/8d. but in usance bills there is next to nothing doing.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 11 lakhs down, the rate being unchanged at 6 per cent.

Council Bills:—Four lakhs of Transfers were allotted to Bombay at 1s. 3 31/32d.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

T. T. Ready.....1s. 3 27-32d.

D. D. Mail .....1s. 3 7/8d.

T. T. Forward .....1s. 3 7/8d, next week.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-16d.

Credits 4 m-s' ready .....1s. 4 3/8d.

Francs 3 m-s. ready .....173¼d.

30 d-s. Hongkong .....132½d.

30 d-s. Shanghai .....168½d.

30 d-s. Yokohama .....146½d.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London advanced 1-16d. to 22 15-16d. for ready delivery at which it is quiet.

The rate for ready silver in the local market is 69-4 at which it is quiet but steady.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-10-0
Australian Bar Gold	24-0-0
Bombay Bar Gold	24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-0
English Dragons	15-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-14-0

SHARE MARKET.

There was reported very little fluctuation in the Cotton Mill Share Market to-day. The Tata Iron & Steel shares stood firm.

Bombay Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 910 for February and Rs. 917½ for March.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at sk. 1,600 x.d.

Bombay Electric Tramways ordinary shares declined from Rs. 217 to Rs. 215 at the close.

In Railway shares Central Provinces were in demand at Rs. 115; Upper Sind Light Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 120 and Tapti Valley at Rs. 567½.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,055 and Preference to Rs. 1,050.

Telephones were in request at Rs. 79.

In Mill shares Davids improved to Rs. 520, Colaba to Rs. 1,320 and New City of Bombay shares to Rs. 1,065.

Centrals were quoted at Rs. 4,740, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,390, Kohinoors at Rs. 775, Standards at Rs. 880 and New Great Easterns to Rs. 205.

Jinlays declined to Rs. 247½ and Currimbhai to Rs. 180.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Transactions in Government Paper were reported at Rs. 39/10 (clean prices to-day.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 96¾.

5 per cent. Sanitary Bonds changed hands at Rs. 107 (1925).

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

London, Jan. 13th.

WHEAT.

White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. April, May Paid	5 5/9
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. June-July	5 4/9
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. nominal	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60 lbs. January Paid	56

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan. Feb.	52
Linseed Calcutta	5 1/3

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. Paid.	4 7/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton)	6/3/9

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 59⅞
Copper Braziers	£ 75½
Yellow Metal	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	11/5/0

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Hull	26

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta C.I.F. Excluding duty and landing charges	22/1½

If the bowels are clogged up, they need clearing. Inactivity of the bowels is what is known as constipation, and is productive of many baneful results. When, your bowels do not act regularly, take Kasagra. 180—D25.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/7½

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	38/0
,, ,, Mutton ,,	39-6

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

The Government of India are prepared to issue bills of exchange or telegraphic transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for sale on Thursday next up to an aggregate amount of £1,000,000, subject to the usual conditions. The rate for bills will be 1s. 3 29/32d. the rupee and that for telegraphic transfers 1s. 27/32d. the rupee.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 14th January 1915 at 15 29/32d. and 15 27/32d. the rupee, respectively.

		Calcutta. £	Bombay. £	Madras. £	Tot l £
Total Amount of tenders received.	Bills	..75,000	..	..	75,000
	Telegraphic				
	Transfers.	..	..	..	..
			Total..		75,000
Total Amount accepted.	Bills	..75,000	..	..	75,000
	Telegraphic				
	Transfers..	..	..	..	..
			Total ..		75,000

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation writes to say that telegraphic advice has been received from their Head Office in Hongkong to the effect that, subject to audit, the Directors will recommend a dividend of £2 3 0, with a bonus, in addition, of 5s. per share, subject to deduction of income tax and Dollars 26 lakhs to be carcried forward to next year.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, the standing crops were generally in good condition in the week ending 12th January, 1915, except for slight damage by rats in one State of Rewa Kantha and by frost in two talukas of Nawabshah, and from withering in one taluka of Ahmednagar, and in three talukas of Sholapur. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops continue. Picking of cotton is in progress in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad Deccan, Kathiawar and Baroda, Rabi sowing continues in Larkana, Kanara, Rewa Kantha and Savantvadi. The supply of fodder was adequate except in the area affected by floods and the hilly tracts of Karachi, three talukas of Thar and Parkar and one taluka and one petha of Poona, Agricultural stock was in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar and Poona. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in Sind, Deccan and the Karnatak and were generally steady elsewhere.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

Although the tone of the Calcutta share market was steady to-day trade was almost at a standstill in all sections except jute. There appears to be no disposition on the part of the holders to operate and as shares are for the most part well held, buying orders are difficult to execute with the result that the market is becoming almost stagnant.

The following transactions were reported:—

Coal Shares:—Bengal Giridih 12 1/8.

Jute shares:—Barnagore 58-8, Belvedere (crd) 107, Delta 134, Hooghly (pref) 9-12.

Bank shares:—Bank of Bengal 1710.

Miscellaneous:—Howrah Oil 21-4.

Government paper 3 1/2 per cent. Rs. 93-4 to Rs. 93-8.

No change was made in the Bank rate which remains at 6 per cent. at which it has stood since the 5th November.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Water. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth. on Sill. ft.	in.	Low Water. Month.	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth. on Sill. ft.	in.
	Jan					Jan				
Th.	14	m	9	57	26	3	14 m	4	25	19 11
			11	12a	29	9		4	5a	14 11
F.	15	m	10	52	26	9	15 m	5	15	19 0
			11	52a	30	3		4	53a	14 9
S.	16	m	11	42	27	2	16 m	5	59	18 2
								5	37a	14 11
Su.	17	m	0	29	30	4	17 m	6	39	17 7
			0	29a	27	4		6	17a	15 5
M.	18	m	1	4	30	1	18 m	7	16	17 4
			1	13a	27	2		6	54a	16 3
Tu.	19	m	1	37	29	5	19 m	7	52	17 3
			1	55a	26	9		7	29a	17 4
W.	20	m	2	8	28	7	20 m	8	27	17 6
			2	36a	26	1		8	3a	18 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 14 (Thursday	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 20m
,, 15 (Friday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 21m
,, 16 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 22m
,, 17 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 23m
,, 18 (Monday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 23m
,, 19 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 24m
,, 20 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 24m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915 Jan. 15th 8h 11-9p.m; 1st Quarter 1915 Jan. 23rd. 11h. 2-3 a.m. Full Moon 1915 Jan. 31st 10h. 11-3 a.m.; Last Quarter 1915 Feb. 7th 10h. 40-9 am.

The following permanent transfers of Lady nurses of the Queen Alexandras Military Nursing Service for India have been approved:—Senior Nursing Sister Miss B. Crane from Lucknow to Allahabad; Senior Nursing Sister Miss M. G. Gilmore from Allahabad to Secunderabad.

The total approximate gross earnings for State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April, 1914, to 2nd January, 1915, are less by Rs. 22,541,175 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-14.

The effect of the war on the exportation of motor cars from America has been so serious that during August only about one fourth of the normal amount was dispatched from that country.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 14.

Except for a few light falls in south-east Madras, the weather has been dry.

Forecast:—No great change.

Earthquake Report:—A shock of moderate intensity at its origin between four and five thousand miles away was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at twelve hours thirty-one minutes yesterday.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 14th January 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Temperature has become nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the extremo southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Upper Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drir than usual. Night temperature is generally in excess in Kathiawar and Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the northern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the south Konkan and lightly to moderately clouded in the north Konkan. Night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the south Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general though light on the south Coromandel coast. Some showers are likely on the south Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 14th of January 1915.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
Persian Gulf—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (13th) ..	62.5	48.0	90	..	0.40	..
Jask ..	75.8	60.0	52	..	..	—1.68
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (13th) ..	78.6	67.4	45	..	?	?
Punjab—						
Multan ..	72.6	42.6	81	..	0.30	—0.10
Rawalpindi ..	64.0	34.5	90	..	4.05	2.02
Lahore ..	68.6	39.7	94	..	1.07	0.22
Hissar ..	72.8	36.5	97	..	..	..
Ambala ..	71.7	41.1	88	..	0.49	—1.25
Delhi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Provinces—						
Agra ..	70.3	44.8	67	..	0.03	—0.59
Mainpuri ..	70.4	42.6	85	..	0.10	—0.82
Jhansi ..	76.6	43.8	64	..	0	—0.63
Cawnpore ..	72.8	44.5	95	..	0.06	—0.85
Allahabad ..	74.9	42.5	64	..	0	—0.96
Sind and Rajputana—						
Jacobabad ..	76.5	42.8	93	..	0.52	0.27
Karachi ..	77.1	57.0	38	..	0.55	0.17
Ajmer ..	75.2	48.7	57	..	0.49	—0.08
Jaipore ..	75.9	50.1	58	..	0.12	—0.41
Kotah ..	79.6	49.6	49	..	0.28	—0.16
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—						
Bhuj ..	81.4	51.0	41	..	0.16	0.00
Dwarka ..	83.3	68.7	36	..	0.09	0.00
Veraval ..	83.6	67.6	31	..	0	—0.40
Rajkot ..	83.6	51.8	30	..	0.21	—0.08
Bhavnagar Para ..	86.6	59.4	45	..	0	—0.32
Surat ..	90.1	63.7	58	..	0.70	—0.51
Ahmedabad ..	86.6	60.7	32	..	0	—0.21
Deesa ..	85.5	47.2	38	..	0.05	—0.15
Neemuch ..	79.1	45.2	43	..	0.45	0.06
Indore ..	81.8	48.9	49	..	0 86	0.24
Central Provinces—						
Jubbulpore ..	77.0	44.8	46	..	0	—1.13
Saugor ..	78.2	49.6	31	..	0	—1.32
Hoshangabad ..	81.3	48.8	43	..	1.34	0.25
Khandwa ..	82.0	52.0	42	..	0.48	—0.47
Akola ..	87.8	50.5	39	..	0.59	—0.80
Amraoti ..	81.9	60.8	20	..	0.30	—1.02
Nagpur ..	83.6	53.6	48	..	2.44	1.02
Chanda ..	85.7	65.4	58	..	0.38	—0.85
Ralpur ..	80.2	51.8	50	..	0.08	—0.67
Konkan—						
Bombay ..	84.6	70.4	31	..	0.18	—0.34
Ratnagiri ..	88.1	71.1	58	..	0.42	—0.18
Mormugao ..	85.2	71.2	91	..	1.42	0.27
Karwar ..	87.7	65.4	70	..	5.67	3.75
Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—						
Malegaon ..	87.0	58.4	35	..	1.78	1.04
Ahmednagar ..	83.5	55.5	36	..	1.06	0.66
Poona ..	85.4	57.5	62	..	0.55	—0.50
Sholapur ..	87.6	65.1	44	..	3.38	1.93
Bijapur ..	85.1	59.4	45	..	2.79	1.60
Belgaum ..	82.3	58.0	49	..	3.77	1.92
Aurangabad ..	84.0	54.0	35	..	1.18	0.23
Nizamabad (Indur).	85.2	61.6	54	..	0.70	—0.07
Hyderabad ..	83.7	60.8	64	..	0.18	—0.96
Malabar and Ceylon—						
Mangalore ..	86.9	71.7	77	..	3.41	0.07
Calicut ..	88.9	73.1	86	..	6.86	0.77
Cochin ..	88.5	72.2	72	..	11.93	3.70
Colombo ..	87.5	73.1	92	..	16.27	—2.78
Madras (Excluding Malabar) and Mysore—						
Masulipatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	90.2	65.8	75	..	2.67	0.57
Cuddapah ..	88.7	70.7	73	..	2.52	—2.04
Madras ..	85.4	72.5	98	0.11	14.02	—4.58
Bangalore ..	83.3	59.8	70	..	1.58	—1.90
Coimbatore ..	89.5	64.8	64	..	2.96	—1.33
Trichinopoly ..	89.6	73.1	67	..	4.79	—3.13
Negapatam ..	88.1	69.9	83	0.15	18.12	—3.63

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 50 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 14th January 1915 was 30.199 inches For temperature, corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th January 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 6. a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	29.990 Inches.
Temperature of Air	77.0degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.5 ,,
Dew Point	54.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.651 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10	2.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	84.6 ,,
Minimum do. do.	70.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, ENE, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	105 Miles.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, Jan.* 14.)

The Hon. Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent for the Mewasi Estates vice Khan Bahadur S. S. M. Kadri, I.S.O., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Sorab Maneksha Bharucha to act as Political Agent, Jawhar, vice the Hon. Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S.

Mr. Jaswantrai Dulerai Rana, LL.B., to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Joint Subordinate Judge at Nasik during the absence on leave of Mr. Dinshah Manekji Mehta.

Lieutenant-Colonel Merwanji Pestonji Khareghat, I.M.S. (retired), Acting Superintendent of Matheran in the district of Kolaba, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. G. T. Garratt, I.C.S., Assistant Collector of Bijapur to be a Magistrate of the First Class in his district Mr. M. R. W. Johnson, I.C.S., Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in his district.

Saiyid Fakhruddin Abrubakr El Edrus. Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, is granted privilege leave for one month.

Rao Saheb Laxman Narayan Joglekar to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, during the absence of Saiyid Fakhruddin Abubakr El Edrus.

Mr. J. E. Husbands, I.C.S., Assistant Collector Poona, is granted privilege leave in combination with furlough on medical certificate up to one year.

Mr. H. Denning, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector Poona, vice Mr. J. E. Husbands, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Lieut.-Colonel P. P. Kilkelly, M.B., B.Ch. (Dub.), I.M.S., to act as Medical Officer to the Kathiawar Political Agency and in charge of the West Hospital, Rajkot, vice Major A. Hooton, I.M.S.

Lieut. A. K. Sinha, M.B., I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, in addition to has military duties, vice Major E. C. G. Maddock, M.D., I.M.S.

Captain R. B. S. Sewell, I.M.S., to act as Health Officer of the Port of Aden, and Medical Officer, European General Hospital, Aden in addition to his military duties vice Major J. L. Marjoribanks, M.D., I.M.S.

(i. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Second Lieut. William Hugh Hogarth is transferred from the Supernumerary to the Active list of the Corps. Dated 1st September 1914.

Captain (Honorary Major) Edward Rushton Dangerfield, V.D., to be Major, vice E. H. Hart, V.D., resigned. Dated 1st September 1914.

Lieutenant Osborne George Edwardes to be Captain, vice E. R. Dangerfield, V.D., promoted. Dated 1st September 1914.

Second Lieut. Edward Wilson Russell to be Lieut vice O. G. Edwardes promoted. Dated 1st September 1914.

Mr. Natvarlal Maganlal Parekhji to act as District Deputy Collector, Kaira, vice Mr. Dosabhai Dhanjibhai Billimoria on leave.

Mr. A. S. K. Macklin, I.C.S., passed on 4th January 1915 an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani on 4th January 1915.

Mr. P. B. Malabari, Bar-at-Law, Head Assistant to the Prothonotary and Registrar, O. J., High Court, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months and half from 7th January 1915.

IMPERIAL INDIAN WAR RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 31,81,626-2-4; Subscriptions through the Political Agent, Aden, Rs. 21,687; Subscriptions from Belgium Branche, Rs. 14,000; 11th Instalment from East Khandesh, Rs. 6,344-1-9; Further contribution from the People of Junagadh, Rs. 5,048-8-6; 5th Instalment from Poona Branch Rs. 5,000; Subscriptions thro: Treasury Officer, Nasik, Rs. 2,538-2-5; Subscriptions through Treasury Officer, Mahikantha, Rs. 2,106-1-9; State Officials and Public of Kurundwad (Junior) State, Rs. 2,102; Subscriptions from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 1,195-3-7; Rao Saheb Tejoo Kaya, Rs. 1,000; Persian Amateurs Club, Rs. 500; Staff of the Telegraph Engineering Branch Bombay Division 500; Subscriptions from Rajapur Taluka, Rs. 489-2-6; 23rd Instalment from Colaba District, Rs. 466-4-9; The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E. (2nd Instalment), Rs. 250; State servants and Public of Malkapur (Vishalgad), Rs. 200; Subscription from Ratnagiri Town, Rs. 178; Subscptions from Malwan Taluka, Rs. 121-13-7; Jhinjhuvada Thandar, Rs. 109-2-0; Punjabi and Pathan Serangs, Rs. 100; Subscriptions from Chiplun Taluka, Rs. 85-2-0; 4th Monthly Donation from Government Central Press, Rs. 77-13-7; Subscriptions from Sangmeshwar Taluka, Rs. 36-8-0; 24th Instalment from Kolaba District, Rs. 25-12-0; Subscriptions from Guhagar Peta, Rs. 24-6-0; Subscriptions from Mandangad Peta, Rs. 22-14-0; Subscriptions from Vengurla Taluka, Rs. 20-5-6; Subscriptions "Sympathy" Rs. 20; Subscription from Dapoli Taluka, Rs. 14-7-9; Subscription from Khed Taluka, Rs. 13-8-6; Subscription from Deogad Taluka, Rs. 10-2-3; A. S. Dalal Esq., Rs. 10; H. A. Talcherkar Esq., Rs. 10; Sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 4-8-0; Total Rupees, 32,45,837-7-9.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION WAR FUND.

The following is the list of donors to the St. John Ambulance War Fund to the 8th January, 1915:—

Amount already acknowledged Rs. 1,89,757-8-11, E. I. Ry. Ladies of Gya, 2nd donation, Rs. 10-0-0, Interest allowed by the Alliance Bank, Simla, Rs. 755-6-0, Ladies Committee, Bihar and Orissa Branch, St. J. A. A. 4th donation, Rs. 610-12-0, Subscription from the Bundelkhand Agency, Rs. 1,000-0-0, Colonel R. C. Macwatt, Rajputana, Rs. 50-0-0, His Highness the Nawab of Jaora, Rs. 1,500-0-0, Lieutenant-Colonel Carr White, Kotah, Rs. 150-0-0, Collected by Mrs. Gurdon, Gauhati, Assam, Rs. 648-14-0, Lodge St. John the Evangelist, Lahore Rs. 55-0-0, Collected by Mrs. Houstan, Lahore, Rs. 300-0-0, The most Reverend the Metropolitan of India and Ceylon Rs. 250-0-0, Duke of Connaught Preceptory of Knight Templars, Meerut, Rs. 450-0-0, Lodge Stanley of Freemasons, Calcutta Rs. 150-0-0, Per Colonel Dyson, I. M. S., Upper Burma, Ladies Committee, R

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Public Reception by Bombay Ladies to Mrs. Gandhi, Madhav Baug, 4-30 p.m.
"The Bohemians" Comedy Co., Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16.

Bombay Races, 6th Extra Meeting, 1st race starts at 3 p.m.
Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, Annual Meeting and Distribution of Prizes, Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, 5 p.m.
Hindu Ladies' Social and Literary Club, Annual Gathering, Wilson College Hall, Chawpatty, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, Jan. 18:

Bombay Corporation adjourned January meeting 3 p.m., (B.T.); Adjourned December meeting 3-30 p.m., (B.T.).

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (.ST.).
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 11-45.
Chhatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

CHALK—At 18 Church Gate Street Bombay suddenly George Frederick Chalk, Coroner of Bombay, elder son of the late Frank Chalk Solicitor. Funeral will leave Church Gate Street at 8 a.m. on Friday 15th for Sewree where burial will take place at 9 o'clock.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

21. Government Notification, General Department, Bombay Castle, 22nd December, 1914, is republished for information:—
No. 10393.—Bombay Vol. Rifles, Lieutenant John Trench Turner is transferred from the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vol. Rifles to the Bombay Vol. Rifles in the same rank with effect from the 9th December, 1914.
22. Appointment—Officers. Lieut. J. T. Turner is temporarily posted to "G" Coy. 2nd Lieut. T. N. Begbie is temporarily posted to "C" Coy.
23. Proficiency Examination.—Intending candidates must register their names at Head-Quarters forthwith. The first class will be held at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, January 18th, when all candidates must attend.
24. Transfer. No. 8214, Cadet A. Benfold is transferred from "M" to "F" Coy. from this date in the rank of Volunteer.

(Signed) C. R. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE STATION COLABA, BOMBAY

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn.. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 5 p.m. this evening for the entertainment of the wounded officers, and men.

NEXT WEEK'S MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant passed Suez at 5 a.m. on Thursday, the 14th idem.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant College Library, this evening at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.). Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will read a paper on "Some Interesting abdominal Surgical Cases."

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S OLD BOYS' UNION.

A First Aid Class will be started by the Union in the premises of the A. E. S. High School, Angre's Wadi, on Sunday. The class will meet every Sunday at 3 p.m. (S. T.). All intending to join the class should attend on the day mentioned.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No cases of either plague or cholera were registered in Bombay on Wednesday, while there was only one attack from small-pox reported. The total number of deaths from all causes was 66, as compared with 86 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 98 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,315 and of which only one was found to be plague-stricken. It had been caught in Umarkhadi.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held this (Friday) evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at Alice Buildings, Fort, when Mr. D. M. Madan, will open a discussion on the following subject: "Is conversion of aliens to the faith of Zoroaster repugnant to the spirit of the prophet's teachings, and is conversion of members of one religion to another a violation of the immutable law of nature?" All are invited to attend and take part in the discussion.

THE ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference was held on Wednesday evening, Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Cama, B.A., presiding. It was resolved to hold a three days' session of the Conference at Bombay on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, the 25th, and 27th and 28th March. A representative body of about 150 ladies and gentlemen was elected to form the Reception Committee, including the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta and Lady Mehta, Sir Dinshaw Petit, and Lady Petit, Sir Dorab Tata and Lady Tata, Sir Tehmulji B. Nariman, Mr. and Mrs. Ratan Tata, Mr. H. A. Wadya, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Cama, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Kersasp R. Dadachanji, Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Miss Hamabai Framji Petit, and a large number of prominent Parsi barristers, attorneys, pleaders, doctors, engineers, merchants and other well-known ladies and gentlemen of the community. It was also resolved to invite delegates from different Parsi Anjumans of mofussil towns and societies and associations to participate in the work of the Conference.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged K. P. Padmanabh Pillay, a motor lorry driver in the employ of the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, with driving his lorry in a rash and negligent manner. Mr. Vinayak R. Navalkar defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that at 6-30 p.m. on the 6th instant, the lorry driven by the accused took a turn from Kitteridge Road, near the Colaba Railway Station into the Cuffe Parade and dashed into a private carriage belonging to Mr. R. J. Mathalone, yarn broker, which was going along the Parade. The impact was so great that the coachman of the latter vehicle, and Mrs Mathalone who with her husband was seated in it, were thrown out and the carriage was damaged. The accused had tried to cut the corner.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The defence was that the collision was due to the attempt on the part of the coachman to go before the motor van.

The Magistrate held that the accused was doubly in fault as he cut the corner and did not observe the rule of the road, which said that a car issuing from a bye-way and coming on to the main road should allow the traffic on the main road to pass until a convenient opportunity offered for proceeding. The accused was fined Rs. 50, and out of the fine, Rs. 25 were ordered to be paid to Mr. Mathalone as compensation for the damage done to his carriage.

NEGLIGENT MOTOR DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Frost charged Fred George Jones, taxi-cab driver, with driving his car in a rash and negligent manner.

The case for the prosecution was that in the early morning of the 13th instant the car, driven by the accused, caused damage to Municipal road lamps opposite the Secretariat, and then dashed across the "maidan" to Queen's Road, colliding with a street lamp and shattering the glass. The taxi was damaged. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 60.

HIS FIFTH CONVICTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Kishan Luxmon, an old offender, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 2, belonging to Miss Maud Johnstone, an assistant at Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Company. Miss Johnstone was driving in a victoria along the Parel Road on Saturday, when some passers-by stopped the gharry and asked her if she had lost anything. She looked round and found her purse missing. It appeared that the accused had got up the victoria from behind and stole the purse, when a Policeman saw him and arrested him.

The accused said he was drunk at the time and did not know what happened. He admitted four previous convictions. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

Mr. J. G. Needham writes on behalf of the Committee of the Tableaux Vivants to thank all those who gave such material aid to the success of the entertainment at the Excelsior Theatre on Monday night. These include Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon, Lady Pierse Major-General Gorringe, the proprietors of the Excelsior Theatre, Mr. James McGrath, the manager, Miss Violet Frampton, Lieut.-Col. Bonner and the offices of the 1st Batt., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, for permitting their band to take part and Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, the conductor; Messrs S. Rose & Co; Messrs Evans, Fraser & Co; Messrs Thacker & Co; Madame Hyam and Messrs Calian Moti.

The total sum realised amounted to Rs. 3,310-8-0 and the net profit to Rs. 2,557-11-0 which will be divided between the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association and the Naval Fund. By special request of Lady Willingdon arrangements are on foot to give another performance at the Indo-British Institution. It is hoped to add a purely Indian tableau.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The total number of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 9th January 1915, is as follows:—

Bombay City nil, Ahmedabad District 5 (for three weeks), Panch Mahals District 7 (for week ending 2nd instant), Broach District 3 (for week ending 2nd instant), Kaira District 1, East Khandesh District 8, Nasik District 114, Ahmednagar District 2, Surat District 1, Poona Town 15, other places in Poona District 57, Sholapur Town 5, Thana District 8, Satara District 56, Ratnagiri District 1, Belgaum District 22, Dharwar District 43, Bijapur District 4, Karachi Town and Port 2, Hyderabad Town 27 (for week ending 2nd instant), Kathiawar Agency 16, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 135. Total 533.

ELECTION OF A FELLOW BY REGISTERED GRADUATES.

An election by Registered Graduates will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Thursday, the 28th instant for the purpose of filling one of the vacancies among the Ordinary Fellows of the University caused by reason of Mr. Rustam K. R. Kama, B.A., LL.B., having ceased to be an Ordinary Fellow on the expiry of his term of office. The following two candidates have been nominated for election to fill the vacancy:—

The Hon. Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B.—(Proposed by the Hon. Sir Pheozeshah M. Mehta, and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, seconded by D. Dalvi, Esq., M.A., LL.B., and Daji Abaji Khare, Esq., B.A., LL.B.) and Professor Harilal M. Bhatt, M.A.—(Proposed by Professor Narayan Balwant Pendse, M.A., LL.B., Professor B. K. Thakore, B.A., Balkrishna Bhagwandas Joshi Esq., B.A., LL.B., and Harjiwan Bhawanbhai Kotak, Esq., B.A., LL.B., seconded by Govind Kashinath Gadgil, Esq., B.A., Prof. G. C. Bhate, M.A., Vishwanath Parabhuram Vaidya, Esq., B.A., and Parashuram Gopal Masurekar, Esq., B.A., LL.B.)

GERMAN HUNT FOR GOLD.

The roported increase in the gold reserves in the Imperial Reichsbank from 1,253,000,000 marks at the beginning of the war to 1,991,000,000 is explained by the German newspapers as being due to the repressive measures of the Government against trading in gold, and by the continuous pressure brought to bear, especially among the peasants, in order to induce them in the national interest to give up their hoarded gold in exchange for notes.

The clergy have been especially active in this propaganda. Officers and privates have also given up their gold pocket-money with which they started for the front.

A GREAT TENOR.

MR. PHILIP NEWBURY OF THE BOHEMIANS.

Mr. Philip Newbery and the Bohemians, who are now giving two concerts nightly at the Excelsior Theatre, Bombay, have just completed a long and exceedingly successful tour in Australasia, and have made India a stopping place on their way to the Far East. As we said in reviewing their first performance on Wednesday the Company is a very strong one musically, and their performances, ranging from grand opera to musical comedy and rag time, are sufficiently varied to please all tastes.

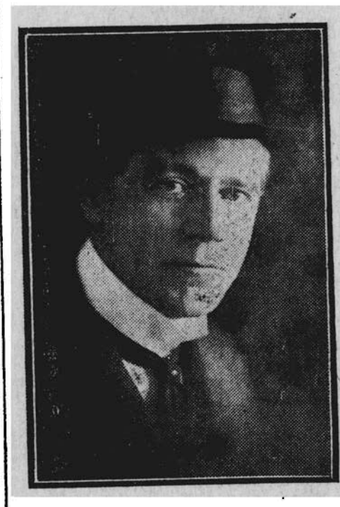
Mr. Newbury has a robust tenor voice, of great power, and he entirely discards the falsetto method. In conversation with a representative of this journal yesterday, he expressed himself strongly on the subject of the tremolo of the modern Italian school. "The new Italian school, with its incessant tremolo, produces shouters, not singers," he said, "its teaching is very pernicious. I do not think recourse to the vibrato or tremolo is admissible under any circumstances."

MR. PHILIP NEWBURY.

Mr. Newbury received his early trainng in London, and subsequently studied in Italy and in Paris, since when he has sung with distinction in London and all over the world.

He appeared in London a short time ago after a lengthy absence, and this is what the "Standard" said of his singing:—"It is some eight years since Mr. Philip Newbury, who gave a concert last night at Queen's

MR. CLEMENT MAY.



Character Actor with the Bohemians.

Hall, was heard in London, and during that period he has won for himself an excellent reputation in Australia, which, judging by his singing yesterday, has been well earned. His voice is a *tenor robusto* of rich quality and great power. It is easily produced, and his *mezzo voce* in "Oft in the Stilly Night," given as an encore after his dilivery of the recit and air, "Lend me your aid," from Gounod's "Reive de Saba," testified to admirable breath control."

National and racial traits, says the "Nation," seem to hve been brought out very strongly by the fighting in the trenches, though not always in the way that might have been predicted. An officer who has observed the different types at work tells me that almost from the outset the English soldier, notwithstanding his ardour in attack, has adapted himself with singular coolness to the conditions of modern siege-warfare. He settles down quite stolidly in his trench, spends the time writing letters, smoking when permissible, and generally in trying to makes his stay as endurable as he can. On the other band, Indians, Irish, and Scots are alike in one respect, or, rather, were to at first, when they all chafed against the tedium of waiting to be shot, and were difficult to restrain when seized by one of their "Up-Guards-and-at 'em!" impulses. I gather, however, that the English method has now become standardised.

The average cost of electric energy used in America for pumping irrigation water is about £1 3s. per acre per annum.

ARMY OFFICERS' PAY.

THE NEW WARRANT.

In the opinion of "Truth" the Royal Warrant of the 24th November is "a miserable pettifogging attempt to increase the pay of ceertain military officers without any cost to the State." Take, for instance, says our contemporary, the case of an infantry lieutenant. Under Army Order 1 o 1914 he drew 6d. 10d. a day till he had put in six years' service, when he was given an increase of 2s. 6d. bringing his daily pay up to 9s. 4d. This Army Order has now been cancelled, and in future an infantry lieutenant will draw 8s. 6d. throughout his lieutenant's service without any increment after six years. He thus gains 1s. 8d. for six years and loses 10d. for the remaining years he has to service as a lieutenant. After the war there will be the usual block, and lieutenants will have to serve for twelve and fifteen years before promotion, so they don't stand to gain much by Lord Kitchener's new scale.

What paltry little increases are here and there given to company officers are to be provided by "pinching" the emoluments of R. E. and R. G. A. officers. Thus the engineer pay of an R. E. lieutenant is reduced from 4s. to 3s., and the armament pay of an R. G. A. lieutenant from 2s. to 1s. Under Colonel Seely's scale the R.G.A. lieutenant drew 11s. 4d. a day, but under Lord Kitchener's he will only draw 10s. 6d., a loss of 10d. a day. I believe Lord Kitchener and Mr. Lloyd George both wished to give officers a living wage, but their underlings, whose stock-in-trade is cheese-paring, put their heads together to defeat the wishes of their chiefs.

Another bad feature of the new warrant is the class distinction it sets up between the ranker and the non-ranker lieutenant by giving the former 1s. 6d. more pay than the latter. If 10s. a day is given to one officer should be given to another when the two are of the same rank and are doing the same duty. I see no reason why the pay of the non-ranker lieutenant should not be levelled up to that of his ranker comrade in arms, when both would get the living wage which I have been fighting to get them for years.

Another point. Why should the staff officer draw more pay than the regimental officer, seeing that the latter does the fighting, and the former looking on? I don't for a moment suggest that the staff officer would not fight if he got the chance, but it is not his job, and this being so I think the man who takes risks should be at least as well paid as he who akes none. I believe England is the only country which differentiates in pay between staff and regimental officers.

Mr. Murray's early publications this year will include Mr. E. B. Havell's book on "The Ancient and Medieval Architecture of India: A Study of Indo-Aryan Civilisation." The work is an attempt to use the great mass of historical material contained in the monuments of ancient and medieval India for a general survey of the Indo-Aryan point of view. The illustrations will include the finest examples in architecture, painting, and sculpture of the classic of Indian art.

According to a Mokattam message, Slatin Pasha, formerly Inspector-General of the Sudan, has returned all his British decorations.

IN-AND-OUT RUNNING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the remarks of your racing correspondent with interest, particularly that portition which refers to "in-and-out running."

Let me say that wherever there is racing there will be a few "dead" ones, in spite of vigilance on the part of the Executive. It is when pulling becomes conspicuous that it can be put a stop to. In large fields such as one sees in Arab races at Mahaluxmi there is nothing easier than to stop a horse from trying and nothing more difficult than to pass the field, once the horse is left at the gate by design or accident. On the other hand be it said to the discredit of the Arab that he is a horse of many moods. He may be fit and well, up in his gallops but he won't extend himself in the race, upsetting all calculations of both owner and trainer and yet to the amazement of both, may come out and win in a canter under similar conditions on the following race day. To ask the Executive to punish the owner, trainer or jockey, because a horse did not run up to his reputed form every time would be to punish the innocent with the guilty. The horse is not a machine, and you cannot regulate his speed. The task of keeping him fit and asking him to do his best is a most arduous and complicated business, and the trainer alone knows his difficulties and his disappointments. In spite of that the only people who will speak with authority are the betting public and some so-called judges of form. The betting public here are people who consult a dozen busy-bodies before they back the wrong horse. If they lose they are quick to blame someone. As for the judges of form, there are not even half a dozen who study it as they should, because they cannot. They are not in possession of the requisite information as regards the condition of the horse at the time of running. Not only that, one cannot depend on the Poona or Calcutta form of a horse for Bombay, but every week is sometimes apt to mark a change for better or for worse in him. My remarks apply with less force to the English and Australian race-horses, who are more reliable, and can go on running trained to concert pitch. No doubt horses *are* pulled, but for one such there are a dozen straight runners blamed.—Yours etc.,

"Mr. PITT."

A RACE HORSE DROWNED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 14.

Yesterday, while one Smith was driving Autocrat on a trotting jinker round the Dalhousie Park lake, the pony took fright at something and jumped into the lake and was drowned. The driver escaped unjured. Autocrat was the winner of many races.

LADIES' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

The final of the Ladies' Amateur Golf Links Championship was played at Tollygunge to-day. Mrs. Whish won from Mrs. Brownell five up.

SATURDAY'S RACING.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS AND ACCEPTANCES.

Horses which were originally entered, but struck out after publication of the weights are printed in black type.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Veera	9 4	Lady Muriel	8 8
Molly S.	9 0	Comet	8 2
Yvette	9 0	Lady R.	7 13
Sly Kiss	8 12	Partial Eclipse	7 4
Adelaide II.	8 9	Grand Boy	7 0
Starborn	8 9		

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ Miles.

Nakib	9 12	Terror	8 9
Dhaman	9.10	Haify	7 10
Purity	9 2	Black Malik	7 8
Sparrow Hawk	9 2	Regent	7 7
Beyrut	9 0	Harry Johnson	7 5
Money Gold	8 10	Solar Star	7 5

THE TANSA PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Galiard	9 10	Kayid	8 4
Longboat	9 4	Abdul Aziz	8 4
Maidania	9 2	Good Gold	8 3
Sweden	9 2	Rashid Pasha	8 3
Dardanelles	8 12	Balkan Prince	8 1
Best Chance	8 10	British King	8 1
Golden Ducat	8 10	Majbur	7 13
Ajmer	8 7	Alwar	7 11
Excelsior	8 7	Kokab	7 10
Ata Allah	8 5	Welcome	7 3

THE CHURCH GATE PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Baloz	9 12	Kaharaman	7 12
Singer	9 0	Malster	7 12
Zaki Pasha	8 12	Mexico	7 7
Ace of Hearts	8 2	Maasal	7 0
Zoolphokarr	8 0		

THE CUMBALLA HILL PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Galiard	9 8	Abdul Aziz	8 4
Totic Pasha	9 5	Night Hawk	8 0
Maidania	9 1	British King	7 13
Durban	9 0	Grey Ghost II.	7 12
Burg	8 13	Alwar	7 11
Fado	8 12	Saidan	7 8
Minerva	8 11	Ben Hur	7 7
Gafal	8 9	Tenebreuse	7 5
Ata Allah	8 6	Dilkush	7 4

A SELLING PLATE.—Division 1 Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Mars	9 10	Malayeb	8 2
Beethoven	9 8	Aye Aye Sir	8 2
Lot	9 2	Mulberry	8 1
Matador	9 0	Nayel Pasha	7 13
Saood	8 10	Vakil	7 10
Fly Machine	8 8	Faleh Khan	7 8
Khedavi Miseer	8 7	Columbus	7 7
Triumph	8 4		

DIVISION II.

Present	9 7	Sayel	7 10
Hongkong	9 5	Shatra	7 10
Alman	8 10	Dhaif Allah	7 9
American Spot	8 10	Chungiz	7 9
Back Bay	8 7	Hurchan	7 9
Pepul	8 7	Kassum	7 6
Sweetlips	8 3	Ringmaster	7 6
Pharoah	7 13		

NO PICTURES BY ORDER.

A very significant proclamation has recently been issued in Belgium by the German General Staff. It forbids anyone to take photographs of the destruction that has been wrought by the war, especially pictures of buildings in ruins. "Whoever sells postcards, pictures, pamphlets, newspapers, or anything of the kind, illustrated with such pictures, or causes them to be circulated, will be subject to a fine of 5,000 marks, or will be sentenced to imprisonment for one year." This proclamation, which is quoted with approval by the "Kolnische Zeitung," shows how eager the Germans are to prevent the spread of any information about their doings in Belgium. It will more than ever convince neutral countries that the atrocities which the Belgian Commission has so fully reported, really took place.

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pure digestible delicious & goes farthest.
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IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT THAT OUR BUSINESS IS NOT
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ONE. WE HAVE BASED OUR PRICES SO THAT THE
PROFITS
ARE SUCH TO ENSURE A
QUICK
TURNOVER. THIS BEING SO OUR CUSTOMERS
RETURNS
TO US FOR ALL PURCHASES KNOWING THAT GOOD VALUE IS OBTAINED BY PURCHASING
AT TREACHER'S
BEING LARGE BUYERS WE OBTAIN PREFERENTIAL TERMS AND ARE THEREFORE IN A POSITION TO LET OUR CLIENTS REAP THE BENEFIT.
FOR THE NEW YEAR
A VISIT TO OUR FORT PREMISES WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THE ABOVE STATEMENT.
COMPARE OUR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MR. AND MRS. GHANDI.

ENTERTAINED BY GURJAR SABHA.

MR. JINNAH ON SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEMS.

Mr. M. K. Ghandi and Mrs. Ghandi were entertained at a garden party, yesterday evening, in the spacious gardens of Mangaldass House by the members of the Gurjar Sabha. There was a very large and representative gathering and those present included the Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattni.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, in opening the proceedings, said the movement was first started by a single body as a public expression of the feelings of reverence to and admiration for the greatest son of modern Gujerat, but it was gratifying to see that it was whole-heartedly supported by the whole of the Gujerati-speaking community.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, welcoming the guests of the evening on behalf of the Sabha, said that he considered a great privilege and certainly a very great honour that he should have the opportunity of welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Ghandi back to their motherland after the most strenuous and hard labour in South Africa in the cause of the Indians residing there as well as in the cause of India generally. Mr. Ghandi came back to India after a quarter of a century. From the very start he had devoted himself to the cause of the Indian community in South Africa and the question of immigration in South Africa. This question was a long one and had a long history but recently, as they were all aware, it had assumed a shape and issue which threatened to destroy the very existence of Indians in South Africa and it was then that Mr. Ghandi led the South African Indian community so to say in a constitutional war and they all knew what trials, what troubles, what sufferings and what sacrifices he had to go through and they all knew that eventually that immediate issue, which threatened the very existence of the Indian community in South Africa, was brought about in a compromise, which seemed to all parties satisfactory, but if he might say so as one who had [illegible] some interest in the question—and he believed he was voicing the feelings of every Indian on that point,—the question as settled did not end the other issues of a graver and more important character and those would have to be settled as soon as possible. (Hear, hear).

Continuing, Mr. Jinnah said that he was sure that they were all very glad to see Mr. Ghandi back among them but while he (the speaker) was thinking about it and reading in the press as to the future programme of Mr. Ghandi, namely, to devote himself to the cause of the country it struck him that what a pity it was that there was nobody in South Africa who could take his place, and fight their battle, a bigger battle than the one fought and successfully fought, and therefore it seemed to him that what was their gain was a terrible loss of South Africa so far as the Indians there were concerned. Of course Mr. Ghandi knew of his movements best and he knew how he should work them. Personally, he (the speaker) felt that it did not matter where Mr. Ghandi was. Undoubtedly here he would not only become a worthy ornament but also a real worker whose equals there were very few (applause). He felt sure that he was uttering the sentiments of everyone when he said that Mr. Ghandi deserved the welcome not only of the Gurjar Sabha, not only of Guierat but of the whole of India. But while he was praising Mr. Ghandi, he did not forget Mrs. Ghandi, who had set an example not only to the womankind of India, but he might say to the womankind of the whole world. For a woman to stand by her husband, share his trials and sufferings and sacrifices and even to go to jail was a model of womanhood of which any country could well be proud of (applause). He did not think he was exaggerating when he said that such a son of India and such a daughter of India had not only raised the reputation of India but had vindicated the honour of the great and ancient land. They had drawn the attention of the whole world and the whole world admired the trials and troubles and sacrifices Mr. and Mrs. Ghandi underwent for the cause of their country and their countrymen (applause).

HINDU-MAHOMEDAN PROBLEM.

Continuing, Mr. Jinnah said that he had only one word to add. After the great war that is going on and which has to decide the issue between might and right,—and he had no doubt that right will succeed (hear, hear),—questions affecting India will have to be considered and solved and the one word that he might say to Mr. Ghandi was that throughout the whole country, the two sister communities of India,—Hindus and Mahomedans,—showed themselves unanimous, absolutely one, on the South African question, and he thought that that was the first question and the first occasion on which the two sister communities stood together in absolute union and it had its moral and political effect on the settlement of the question. That it had its gain was being displayed with by the attitude of India towards the war and the whole of India had stood by the Empire as one of its members. It was that frame of mind, that state, that condition which they had to bring about between the two communities, when most of their problems, he had no doubt, would be easily solved. That, he said to Mr. Ghandi, was one problem of all the probems of India—namely, how to bring about unanimity and co-operation between the two communities so that the demands of India may be made absolutely unanimously. He again welcomed them in the name of the Gurjar Sabha, who took the greatest pride in receiving them that evening. (Applause.)

Both the guests were then garlanded.

Mr. Gandhi, who spoke in Gujerati, thanked Mr. Jinnah for presiding at this function and said that while he was in South Africa and anything was said about Gujeratis, it was understood to have a reference to the Hindu community only and Parsis and Mahomedans were not thought of. He was, therefore, glad to find a Mahomedan a member of the Gurjar Sabha and the chairman of that function.

With regard to their words of praise and welcome, he was at a loss to say anything. As he had said so often before, he and his wife had done nothing beyond their duty. He did not wish to repeat the same thing but he desired to say that he considered all these good feelings and kind words as their blessings and he prayed to God that those blessings might enable him and his wife in faithfully serving their country. They first intended to study all the Indian questions and then enter upon the service of the country. He had looked upon the Hon. Mr. Gokhale as his guide and leader and he had full confidence in him and he was sure that Mr. Gokhale would not put him on the wrong track. He had visited his Excellency the Governor that morning and while thanking him for the honour he also mentioned the same thing that he was absolutely confident that under the guiding spirit of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale he would be adopting the right course.

Continuing, Mr. Ghandi said that the chairman had referred to the South African question. He had a good deal to say on this subject and he would explain the whole situation in the very near future to the Bombay public and through them the whole of India. The compromise was satisfactory and he trusted that what had remained to be gained would be gained. The South Africans had now learnt that they could not utterly disregard the Indians or disrespect their feelings.

With regard to the Hindu-Mahomedan question he had much to learn, but he would always keep before his eyes his twenty-one years' experience in South Africa and he still remembered that one sentence uttered by Sir Syed Ahmed, namely, that the Hindus and Mahomedans were the two eyes of mother India and if one looked at one end and the other at the other, neither would be able to see anything and that if one was gone, the other would see to that extent only. Both the communities had to bear this in mind in the future.

In conclusion, he thanked them for the great honour done to him and his wife.

Refreshments were then served and the gathering dispersed after about an hour.

CORPORATION DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

PRESENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS NOT DESIRED.

At a reception to Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Gandhi at Ghatkoper on Monday, Mr. Gandhi was presented with an address enclosed in a silver casket, with fetters made of gold, Rao Bahadur Vassanji Khimji presiding.

Mr. Gandhi, in acknowledging the gifts described the silver casket and the fetters as somewhat unsuitable to a person who had neither a roof over his head nor locked doors to his house. Fetters, whether of gold or of iron, were the same to him, as they were fetters after all. A function like the one then held, he said, was most uncongenial to him, and the temptations it involved would tend to spoil a person like him whose only thought was to serve his Motherland, irrespective of praise or blame, with no expectation of any reward whatsoever.

The only idea behind his work was duty. He had only been able to do so far one anna of it and he had returned to his country after all these years to try his best to do what he could of the other 15 annas in the years that were left to him. He hoped for nothing and wished for nothing, beyond being able to fulfill the duty that lay before him. He entreated them all to accept whatever service he could give, and not to give him costly presents which he could not use, and which could be put to far better uses. He sincerely trusted that they would not misunderstand him; he was only expressing his innermost feelings.

SHORT RANGE FIGHTING.

"Short-range fighting is the greatest and most surprising military lesson of the present war." This statement was made to Mr. von Wiegand, the Berlin correspondent of the United Press of America, by the chief quartermaster of the German Army, General von Wild. The Chief quartermaster said: "It has always been reckoned that in modern warfare infantry fighting would take place at a range of 800 to 1,000 yards. Instead of which, to the surprise of the military experts, most of this kind of fighting has occurred at ranges varying from 75 to 150 yards.

"With modern magazine rifles and machine guns it is possible to allow the enemy to approach within such a short distance, and then open a terrific and deadly fire. I consider that the greatest factor and the most important lesson of the war."

FUTURE OF EGYPT.

NEW SULTAN'S VIEWS.

"I TRUST ENTIRELY IN ENGLAND

(By to-day's Mail.)

The Cairo correspondent of the "Times" had the honour of being received by his Highness Prince Hussein, who authorised him to publish the following statement:—

"I have been disappointed, in common with many others, in the result of the revolution in Turkey. Ignorance and rash ambition have brought the country to a sad pass, and I deeply regret that a handful of adevetnurers should have been able to drag the Anatolian peasantry, most of whom are good, honest folk, into a war which the country as a whole neither desires nor approves. Turkey's rulers have failed to restrain their ambitions and the present situation is the result of their disastrous lack of judgment and of the doubt dealing which has frequently tarnished Oriental politics.

"And this brings me to the situation in Egypt. The conduct of the suzerain Power has compelled Great Britain to proclaim a Protectorate over this country. Now the British Government has invited me to accept the Sultanate. I have accepted it. not light-heartedly, but with a full sense of my responsibility to fulfill a sacred duty and in the hope that I may be able to render service to my people.

"I have never been a Pretender to the Throne. I am not an 'arriviste.'' I had no need to be, for I 'arrived' 59 years ago. But I am a believer, and my faith has taught me that I am here to work for the good of my country. To attain this end, I believe that I shall have the support of the British Government.

GRATITUDE TO GREAT BRITAIN

Since the suppression of the Arabi revolt. I have been convinced that Egypt, in common with other Eastern States, had need, not of European quantity, but of European quality, in order to direct its progress. For what England has done for Egypt we cannot be too grateful, and that Egypt has not progressed more rapidly—speak of civic progress and education in the true sense of the word, not of railways and canals—is not the fault of the English, but of the anomalous situation of the country.

"To Egyptians three doors were open—the door of the Khedivial Palace, the door of the British agency, and the door of the Egyptian Government. Can you wonder that a people lacking political experience and education often lost its bearings and took a course contrary to its true interests? Lord Cromer, the late Sir Eldon Gorst, and Lord Kitchener, all knew my views in this matter, and knew, too, that my efforts were always directed towards the good of Egypt.

"When, waiving questions of rank, I accepted the Presidency of the Legislative Council, I did so in the hope of being able to exercise a good influence of its deliberations. I resigned my functions when certain influences rendered my task impossible. It would not beseem me to say much concerning these interventions, which, in my opinion, hampered the progress of the country. But the past is the past, and I have the firm hope that under better influences the Legislative Council will in future be able to pay a part worthy of my fair country.

TRIBUTE TO EMPIRE'S TROOPS.

"And now for the future. I trust entirely in England and hope she trusts me. I have always dealt straightly; my past bears witness thereto. I have worked for good relations between Egypt and England. My relations with your great King, the late King Edward VII.—may God have his soul—were of the friendliest nature since first I knew him in 1868. I trust my relations with his son may be equally cordial. I hope that, should Egypt be threatened again, the moral and civic progress of my people will have been such that they will hasten to defend their country side by side with the troops of the Empire as readily as your Territorials, and the splendid Australian and New Zealand troops, whom I have daily the opportunity of admiring at Heliopolis, have done.

"Here may I say, *en passant*, that, since the beginning of the British occupation, the attitude of your officers and men has been perfect. There has been no swaggering, and no sabrerattling in their relations with the inhabitants of the country. If I can succeed in inspiring the people of Egypt with some of that civic spirit which the young nations of the British Empire have displayed I shall be content. To reach that goal education is required—not mere book learning, but social and moral training which men learn first from their mothers. Female education is what the country greatly needs, and if I am in some things a Conservative I am a Liberal in this.

EGYPT'S THREE GREAT ASSETS.

"I believe there is a great future for my country. Once the disturbance caused by the war has ceased, Egypt will be a centre of intensive cultivation, moral as well as material. Remember we have three great assets—the Nile, the Egyptian sun, and, above all, the Fellaheen who till the fruitful soil of Egypt. I know them well, and love them. You will not find a race of men more accessible to progress, better tempered, or harder working. They need paternal guidance to direct them on the road traced by the founder of the dynasty, the great Mehemet Ali. With education, they will be a fine people. Would I were 10 years younger, but be assured I will do all in my power for Egypt and her people in the years that God will be pleased to grant me."

GRAVE CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.

DISORDERS IN VIENNA BUDAPEST AND PRAGUE.

According to reports which have reached the Austrian frontier, whence they have been retransmitted to Rome, the situation in the Dual Monarchy is already critical owing to the defeat inflicted on it by the Serbians. It is rendered more serious by internal disorders which are especially rampant in Vienna, Budapest, and Prague.

In Vienna a large crowd gathered in the Ringstrasse and marched to the Ballplatz to the War Office, uttering loud shouts of protest against the way in which the war is being carried on.

In Prague the demonstration assumed a separatist character in the sense that the Bohemians do not want their sons killed for Germans and anti-Slav interests.

In Budapest the demonstration was more violent, and assumed the character almost of a riot. The Rakoczy and Andrassy streets were cleared by the police. The crowd shouted "Down with Potiorek" while attempting to reach the Ministry of Defence in Budapest.

MR. GOKHALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 14.

Mr. Gokhale left for Bombay this afternoon to meet Messrs. Chaubal and Rahim on their return from England. It is understood his object in going to Bombay is to learn at first hand the further developments in connection with the Public Services Commission. Mr. Gokhale returns to Poona on Monday night.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 14.

Some 46 wounded from France and Belgium, belonging to various regiments, arrived here yesterday by a special ambulance train.

Mr. H. C. Sparke on special duty in the office of the Railway Board is reverted to his officiating appointment of Deputy Traffic Manager, North-Western Railway.

TRAGEDY IN BOMBAY.

CORONER ACCIDENTALLY SHOOTS HIMSELF.

THE INQUEST.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner of Bombay, and a partner in Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Co., solicitors, which occurred yesterday under very painful circumstances. It appears that Mr. Chalk went to his office as usual yesterday and a little later the report of a pistol shot was heard coming from his room. On the door of the room being opened, he was found lying on the ground with a bullet wound in the head and holding the pistol in his hand.

Mr. Chalk had been on a visit to his mother and brother who live in Tasmania, from where he had only a few days ago returned to Bombay. He was 34 years old and was the eldest son of Mr. Frank Chalk. He joined the firm of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Company, solicitors, ten years ago and had been Coroner of Bombay since 1907. He was not married.

An inquest was subsequently held on the body of the deceased by Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Deputy Coroner and Superintendent Cauty led the evidence.

Mr. Oliver Cnalk said he was a retired covenanted officer in the G. I. P. Railway. The deceased, who was his nephew, was 34 years old and lived at the Bombay Club. Witness last saw him alive on Wednesday afternoon, when he seemed in his normal state, except that, he was a little bilious. They talked about family matters. The deceased said he had postponed his mother's visit to India. He seemed busy. Witness had no reason to suspect suicide. He did not suspect foul play. As far as he knew the deceased had no troubles whatsoever. The deceased had only returned from Tasmania three weeks ago.

Mr. Rutsomji M. Bagdiwalla, a clerk in Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Company's office, said he came to office at 9-30 a.m. as usual. He was in the office when the deceased arrived half an hour later. Mr. Chalk wished him a good morning and went to his room. He seemed all right. Witness heard him open the safe as usual and subsequently heard a report as of a motor tyre bursting. Then there was a second report immediately afterwards. He turned and on looking below the screen saw the deceased on the ground. He got up and went into his room and saw a pistol in the deceased's hand. He sent a peon for a doctor, and Dr. Underwood came. The deceased was dead. He was bleeding from the side of his head. Witness knew of no trouble of the deceased. He was the only person near his room. The only noise was the sound of the shot. There was no cry.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, said the deceased had an attack of influenza and was feeling somewhat depressed after that. The deceased consulted him on Wednesday morning and said he was bilious. Witness saw his dead body. There were two small bullet wounds in the deceased's head. The pistol was held in his right hand, which witness disengaged. Death was due to these wounds.

Police Inspector Newby said that shortly after ten o'clock in the morning he received a telephonic message, in consequence of which he came there and found the deceased lying on the floor in his room. The pistol was in the deceased's right hand resting on his groin. One cartridge was in the pistol and the magazine held three. His clerk made a statement in consequence of which he searched his room. He found there two empty cartridge cases and a discharged bullet. He had searched the deceased's papers in the office and in the Bombay Club, but he could not find any reason to suspect that the deceased was going to commit suicide.

Mr. E. T. Lambert of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Company solicitors said the deceased was his partner. He last saw him alive at 4-45 p.m., on Wednesday. The deceased then seemed all right. Witness did not know of his (the deceased) having any trouble. The deceased was not in any financial difficulties and told witness he had a credit balance at the Bank. Witness never heard of the deceased having any private trouble. The deceased bought this pistol in 1908 and had put it in his safe ever since. Witness had seen him taking it out occasionally. When he saw the deceased on Wednesday, the latter struck him as being unusually cheerful. The deceased only returned from leave three weeks ago.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by a wound from a pistol which accidentally went off in his hand.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

There was a large attendance at the Gaiety Theatre, last night, when an entire change of programme was given. Miss Belle Sparkes sang a number of songs in her own exceedingly clever way, and she was trebly encored for her singing of "The Flag That Never Comes Down." Miss Gertrude Gebest was again very successful in her songs and violin imitations.

The pictures were excellent, particularly the war film showing the British Army in Bolougne and Pathe's Continental Gazette. Some pictures have not been shown in Bombay.

To-morrow (Saturday) night, the Gaiety Theatre being given over to an Indian Company, a performance is to be given at the Framji Cowasjee Hall, Dhobi Talao, by the Gaiety Frolics. Seven artistes will provide a full vaudeville entertainment, an entertainment that will be well worth going to see.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, January 15, 1915.

THE COMING OF THE RAILWAY.

The outbreak of this war brought within the range of a reality what we had hitherto conceived to appertain merely to sensational fiction; its conclusion will witness the migration of much that previously belonged to idealism towards a practical fruition. Now that the hollowness of Germany's vaunted civilising methods have been laid bare, and the meagre results of her Colonial and Imperial propaganda compared and found wanting, we realise that to Great Britain and Russia in the Asiatic Continent will belong the leading part in bringing the Iron Horse across the waste places where till now the ships of the desert reigned supreme. The assiduity of the diplomacy of the Wilhelmstrasse feared nothing more than a real rapprochement between Great Britain and her northern Ally, which must result as Berlin knew, in a friendly cooperation between them with regard to the opening up of the Eastern Hemisphere on a more generous scale, unhampered by mutual suspicion and dislike. In the days of not very long ago every inch of railway that was built anywhere south-east of Trans-Caspia, brought forth a veritable tornado of dramatic oratory and literature all over the two sister Continents. Hence Baghdad and Bombay, emporiums ancient and modern, Constantinople and Kelat, Tabriz and Tomsk, listened in vain for the coming of the Iron Horse, long promised but never seen or heard. The Russian railway came within a stone's throw of Chitral, the German railway came creeping from Stamboul along the Desert towards Busra, taking on its way Konia, Alippo and Baghdad, but Busra looked in vain towards Bombay for a connection via Karachi, and we were told in cryptic whispers that all this inertia was "based on strategic reasons."

If there is one thing in the world that we hope and believe will be played out by this war, it is assuredly, strategy. "Strategic reasons" should die a violent death; they have been terribly upset recently. Indeed, if there had been a railway from Karachi to Busra, and if we had insisted on sinking little differences with regard to Persia, there would have been a railway connection between this city and Teheran, and between Teheran and Tiflis, which in the event of Persian neutrality being violated which has now unfortunately occurred, though we do not know as yet what will be the consequences, would have been of great strategic value to us. The absence of the railway across the Eden of Mesopotamia and the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates has left barren some of the most fertile and richest soil of the earth. Looking back to-day on the British, Russian, Turkish and Persian Railway nerves, one sees how childish have been the melancholy speculations of statesmen on this all-important subject. Whatever may be the status of the Ottoman Empire when it emerges from this conflict, into which it has so unwisely entered, it is certain that both on the Bhosphorus, if the Sultan retains it, and in the valley of the two great classic streams, Turkey will have to accept "diplomatic advice" from those who are best qualified, either by attainments or interests to offer it. This will considerably help matters, for, in that case, the Ottoman who has so wilfully neglected Mesopotamia, Syria and Asia Minor, will have no alternative save to let others develop for him as in Egypt, that which he has so far proved incompetent to do himself. The contention that the railway will have to traverse vast areas inhabited by lawless tribes on destruction bent, has once been equally applicable to Africa, Egypt and India, but the local inhabitants have in each case, far from hurting the line, begun by regarding it with veneration and have ultimately settled down to realising its beneficence. The railway to Europe may not vastly revolutionise steamship trade. The traveller from Europe may contiue to patronise the liner with its luxurious comforts, in preference to being cooped up for a fortnight in a *wagon-lit*, with nothing to look at in the way of scenery but endless sand dunes. The water-way being the cheapest way, cargo will go its old slow way. But the railway will take that pioneer of trade, the commercial traveller, where he cannot go to-day except by camel and ends up by not going at all. It will bring modern civilisation to those who have it not; it will open up markets for the wonderful handicrafts of Central Asia, for its mineral wealth and agricultural produce, and restore to their pristine pre-eminence the great classic countries of antiquity.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The Report of Mr. R. B. Ewbank, the Registrar, on the working of co-operative societies in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year ending March 31st, 1914, bears ample testimony to the steadily expanding influence of the movement on this side of India. The progress is seen, not merely in the increasing number of societies formed, but also in the scope and nature of the work undertaken. The number of societies of all sorts which in 1912-13 increased by 147, was augmented still more last year by 183, rising from 515 to 698, the total number rising from 46,221 to 66,704 and the working capital from Rs. 48,47,763 to Rs. 66,13,135. In accordance with the policy declared by the Government, that the growth of the societies should be allowed to proceed spontaneously, and that no official pressure should be used to accelerate the movement, the formation of new societies was left in almost every case to spring from a real local demand for such organisations. Although a number of societies came to grief through mismanagement, the result of inexperience in most cases, on the whole the societies worked satisfactorily and on a sound financial basis. A feature of the year was the introduction of the system of affiliating rural societies to central banks or unions for the purpose of supervision and finance. The number of these central societies rose from four to six and their working capital from Rs. 13,64,565 to Rs. 17,94,531 in the course of the year.

One of the chief objects underlying the legislation in connection with the co-operative movement in this country has been to render financial help to the agricultural industry. It has been realised that without adequate capital available on reasonable terms to the ryot, agriculture in a comparatively poor country like India can never become a profitable or progressive industry. The ryot had to be liberated from the eternal clutches of the bania and the sowcar and to the organisation of agriculture on the co-operative basis that in the main India has to look for her salvation. It is, therefore, gratifying that steady, if somewhat slow progress, is being made in this direction. We find that the agricultural societies established on a co-operative basis rose from 409 to 568, their membership from 27,905 to 38,621 and their working capital from Rs. 22,41,896 to Rs. 28,03,849. It has been stated that the truest test of the credit of a society is its power to attract deposits from the public. Viewed in this light, it must be considered that the agricultural societies so far established have made satisfactory progress. We find that the deposits from members of those societies rose from Rs. 6,18,275 to Rs. 8,71,279 or in other words have increased from 27 per cent. to 31 per cent. of the total working capital. The agricultural societies so far formed consist mainly of manure stores, seed societies, implement supplying agencies, etc. Co-operative dairies are also being attempted in some places and, so far as Bombay is concerned, it is stated proposals for resettling some of the Gowlis of Bombay in Salsette and along the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. railways in groups organised for joint sale of their milk have been sent to the Municipal Commissioner. The progress of the idea will no doubt be watched with interest by a large number of people. The Ahmedabad Municipal Committee have appealed to the Registrar for help in a similar scheme and the public of Karwar are also stated to have appointed a Committee to consider the institution of a co-operative dairy in their town.

The Registrar makes mention in his Report of some types of societies which show how the solidarity of caste feeling in this country may prove a useful asset to co-operation. One of the largest and most successful of such societies is the Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Society which is located in Bombay and which confines its membership to Saraswats. Its membership has increased from 835 to 933. The success which it has met with brought into existence a rival society for Goud Saraswats with five branches in Canara. Similar communal societies have sprung up among various castes in Dharwar, Thana, Anand, Hubli, etc. Among other types mention may be made of the Railway Servants' Societies in the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. railway companies. Societies of mill hands, weavers, telegraphists, and even sweepers are to be found in several parts of the Presidency.

Notes of the Day

Colonel Maude's View of the War.

One of the most interesting and able writers on the strategy of the war is Colonel F. N. Maude the historian of the war of 1871. In an article in one of the journals by to-day's mail Colonel Maude remarks that from the day the British ultimatum was delivered in Berlin the higher German General Staff have been fighting under a sense of coming disaster. He makes this assertion positively and without reservation as one who was trained up in the same school of strategy as the men who now direct, subject to the interference of the Kaiser, the military operations of our enemy, and until he came under the influence of the new French school of thought, he saw these problems of the invasions of France and Russia from precisely the same standpoint as they still do. But the keynote of German military policy was to secure the strategic initiative, which they have now lost.

If England Had Kept Out.

If England had kept out of the struggle, says Colonel Maude, the naval power at the disposal of Germany was considerably greater than that of France, and she might therefore have hoped not only to interrupt French commerce, but also to disembark troops along the coast anywhere from Boulogne to Calais, and thus achieve the complete enveloping of the whole French north-eastern defences. Hence, from the day they began to advance out of Belgium they have had an uneasy feeling as to what might threaten them from that direction, seeing that the sea power was in our hands, not theirs. From the moment the Germans were forced back to the Aisne, the danger from the sea began to loom up so threateningly that they were compelled to attempt the siege of Antwerp and to flood Belgium with whatever troops they could lay their hands upon, not in order to seize the coast from Calais to Zeebrugge as a jumping-off place for the invasion of England, but to prevent the British landing some of their many contingents then forming, or of transferring French, even Russian, troops to the same point, thus threatening in the most formidable manner their communications with their own country.

The Political Element.

As to the future Colonel Maude points out that along the line that the Allies are now holding the French railway system gives them the advantage of no less than four lines of advance, any one of which or any two, three or all may be utilised by the armies now forming when the time comes to resume the offensive.

Now, if it is sufficiently difficult to discern under which little thimble lies the one small pea, it is clearly almost beyond human power to say which of the 1 by 2 by 3 by 4 permutations, 24 in all, the Allied General Staff may choose to select or at what moment they may carry into effect their choice.

There is only one military solution of the roblem (for the Germans), viz., a concentration on a shorter line to the rear, which can be held by fewer men,—but this happens to be absolutely impossible for the German staff to select, because of political and dynastic reasons, which now absolutely compel the maintenance of the present forward position.

The Secretary of State's War News.

The current number of "Truth," by to-day's mail quotes the remarks of "The Bombay Chronicle" made some weeks ago complaining of the report on the war which is cabled periodically to the Viceroy by the Secretary of State, and enquires to whom at the India Office Lord Crewe has entrusted the compilation of the report. "Truth" particularly selects for criticism a passage which our readers will remember caused considerable astonishment in India when it was published, stating that "newspaper reports from Continental places say that transports are being prepared for the invasion of England," and remarks that unless the Secretary of State can arrange to send news which is news, or some competent expert review of the progress of the war, the cost of cabling might as well be saved. It is only fair to say, however, that since our criticisms were published the Secretary of State has greatly improved his report and nowadays sends us quite often news which we do not get from Reuter, or a considerable anplification of the Agency's telegrams on points of principal interest. But there is still a good deal of unnecessary repetition of news that Reuter has already sent

The German Jingo View.

The "New York Times" has republished from a German review a very frank and uncompromising statement of the extreme German Jingo view from the pen of Maximilian Harden, famous for his trials for "Lese Majeste" and his courage in denouncing scandals in high places. Herr Harden brushes aside with an angry impatience all the excuses that represent Germany as compelled to go to war against her will. "Not as weak-willed blunderers have we undertaken the fearful work of this war; we wanted it, because we had to wish it, and could wish it. May the Teuton devil throttle those whiners whose pleas for excuses make us ludicrous in these days of lofty experience. We do not stand, and shall not place ourselves, before the Court of Europe. Our power shall create a new law in Europe. Germany strikes. If it conquers new realms for its genius the priesthood of all the gods will sing songs of praise to the good war." The war is a war to give Germany her proper place in the world and to enanble her to "hoist the storm flag of Empire on the narrow channel that opens and locks the road innto the ocean." The war is to end in this spirit, and Germany is to keep Belgium and the strip of coast to Calais. She has no need for "a solemn peace conference." Herr Harden's article represents the opposite pole to Herr Haase's recent declaration that he looked forward to a United States of Europe.

The Health of Bombay.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the health of the city shows no sign of deterioration even with the advance of the season. One has only to contrast the total mortality returns of last week with the figures of the corresponding weeks of previous years to realise that we are far better situated in point of health this year than in any of the years in the past two decades. Last week we had only 412 deaths, whereas the totals in the corresponding weeks in the preceding ten years were 646, 600, 805, 722, 533, 576, 669, 737 and 839 respectively. Previous to the last decade the weekly totals used to reach almost a thousand. It is thus apparent that the health of Bombay has been steadily improving year by year, thanks to the improved sanitation of the city. Last week's total mortality gives a death-rate of 21.87, but, if we deduct one case of smallpox among the pilgrims from Jeddah recently arrived, and 22 other cases among arrivals from the mofussil, the death-rate becomes still more reduced, viz. 20,65, while the past quinquennial mean has been 35.10. Both plague and cholera were completely absent last week while smallpox registered only three deaths. As to other diseases, we find that malaria accounted for two deaths, other fevers 27 cases, diarrhœa 38, dysentery 10, bowel complaints 48, phthisis 28, tubercular and diseases of the respiratory system 140. There were three premature births and 19 still-births. The total number of births registered during the week was 399, as compared with 438 of the corresponding week of 1914, and the past quinquennial mean of 412.

The Haj Committee.

The Report of the Bombay Haj Committee for the year ending 30th June, 1914, which has been prepared by Mr. Sulleman Cassum Haji Mitha, has just been issued,—rather late for such a small Committee,—together with the Government Resolution thereon. The movement for the formation of Haj committees seems to have progressed satisfactorily during the year under report, their number being now 81, Madras Presidency alone possessing 53. The example of Bombay, therefore, seems to have produced excellent results and before long we may see such committees formed at all centres in the country whence pilgrims take their departure. Pilgrim traffic at Bombay during the seasons covered by the Report, was nearly as high as in the previous year. Since the outbreak of war, however, it must have gone down appreciably. Naturally enough one of the important questions which engaged the attention of the Committee during the year was the delayed sailing of some of the pilgrim ships, entailing inconvenience and suffering on the pilgrims. The Committee, it would appear, addressed the Commissioner of Police, on the question of the liability of steamship companies when the dates of sailing are changed, thereby causing pecuniary loss to the pilgrims. We are not told what has been the effect of this representation. The Government Resolution too is silent on this portion of the Report. The Haj Committee, we note, are agitating for a concession in the passage rates of children under 12 years. We are, however, inclined to concur in the view of the Government that this proposal is open to the grave objection that the concession would result in young children being exposed in large numbers to the great hardships and dangers incidental to the pilgrimage in its present conditions.

M. Vandervelde on Peace Terms.

The great Belgian Socialist leader, M. Vandervelde, who is at present Belgian War Minister, delivered a most eloquent address at the Royal Society of Arts on December 11. He said that by the irony of fate he was a Minister for War,— who could have dreamed of it a short time ago? Maeterlinck had said that Belgium was dead, but dead it was not, and more than ever alive. Their historical monuments were destroyed at Louvain, Termonde, Dixmude, Ypres, etc., but they would rebuild them like ants. The Socialist leader had no malice or hatred against the Germans, as it was not they who began the war, but the Prussian and Austrian feudalists. He characterised a German Minister's statement, just before the war began, that the German Emperor and his Government were pacifists, as lies. The war was a premeditated affair and was desired by the ruling class. Discussing peace terms M. Vandervelde did not desire the aggrandisement of his country at the expense of Germany. He desired the territories taken from France and Denmark to be returned to them, and that Italy should be ceded the Trentino. Many people desired a larger Belgium, "hacked" out of Germany, but he was not of that view. For Brussels would see the return of her soldiers crowned with glory and triumph! One cannot but be impressed with the nobility of a sentiment like this, expressed at a time when Belgium is still under the iron heel of Pussian brutality.

Straits Settlements.

As a centre of emigration the Straits Settlements play an important part, the total number of emigrants from Southern India to Penang during 1913 being 118,583 against 106,928 for 1912. So far this is a record figure. Among the emigrants there were children numbering 8,996 as compared with 7,683 for the previous year. During the last year about seventy thousand Indians left the Colony as against sixty-one thousand in the previous year. The excess of immigrants over emigrants thus amounts to 42,892 which is an excess over that of 1912. Nearly two-thirds of these represent labourers from Southern India, the rest belonging to other professions. The labour and health conditions could not be called altogether satisfactory, and the mortality is high in some parts. These and other causes militate against a permanent settlement of the Indian population, and large numbers thus return year after year, on the expiry of their term. It is assumed that the emigrants to the Straits Settlements do not stay more than two years as a rule, and the estimated number of emigrants returning to India during 1914 was as high as 80,000. In Malacca the death rate is very high, 41 per mille, it previously being 38.9. Such a rate of mortality is startling. There are a few Government schools, and it cannot be said that the educational facilities are excessive. There was some trouble among the labourers which was repressed, or subsided as it is euphemistically stated, in a short time.

Official and Personal.

H. E. Lady Willingdon presided at the meeting of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association last evening at Mrs. Millard's Bungalow, Malabar Hill, when Mr. B. G. Horniman delivered an address on "The War." There was a large attendance, among those present being Lady Petit, Lady Cowasjee, Jehangir, Lady Mehta and Mrs. Claude Hill.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon entertained the staff and nurses of the Hospitalship Madras and the members of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade at tea at Government House yesterday, and gave them a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon. The Governor's Band, under the direction of Mr. Barratt, played a charming programme of music.

Lord Carmichael leaves Calcutta on the 21st instant, on a few days' visit to the Lieutenant-Governor of Behar and Orissa. His Excellency proceeds to Dacca on 4th February for a fortnight.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E., I.C.S., on reversion from the Government of India, is appointed to act as Commissioner, Central Division, vice the Hon. Mr. J. McNeill, I.C.S., proceeding on deputation.

Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed Principal, Government Law School, Bombay vice Mr. B. N. Lang, Barrister-at-Law, resigned. Mr. K. McI. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law is appointed to be a Professor in the same school.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

TURKS ENTER PERSIA.

TABRIZ OCCUPIED.

DOCTORS' PAINFUL STORY.

EARL TCHENER'S REGARD OR INDIAN TROOPS.

A Petrograd telegram says that the Turks have occupied Tabriz in Persia.

Persistent bad weather has impeded operations with the Allies on almost the entire front. Fighting was very bitter at Soissons, the Germans employing large forces. The struggle is proceeding.

At a review of troops Earl Kitchener specially praised the Indian troops which had formerly been under his command, and regretted fate had decreed that it would not be his lot to lead them in the field.

A painful story has been told by members of the Army Medical Corps and Red Cross doctors who have just been released after five months' imprisonment in Germany. They were treated as spies, underwent severe hardships, and were interned in a prison-camp. The crowds were most hostile, and they were denied even food and water, while being transported by railway.

On the occasion of the Russian New Year a number of greetings were sent by British notabilities expressing good wishes for the welfare of the great Russian nation, and the sincerest admiration for Russia's splendid feats of arms and inestimable service to the common cause.

VICEROY'S WAR DESPATCH.

GERMAN COPPER FAMINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 14.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State by the Viceroy, dated 12th January:—

No striking progress is reported yesterday. The French carried two lines of the German trenches, north-east of Soissons and made further progress in the region of Perthes, where the recent success is considered specially satisfactory as the result of months of hard work, enabling them to establish themselves comparatively dominating the ground, whence they should soon be able to play on the considerable section of an important railway under artillery fire.

The lack of copper due to the action of the British and the French Navies is beginning to be seriously felt in Germany. £160 is now paid in gold for a ton of copper delivered over the German frontier. It was because of the importance of effectually stopping the importation of copper into Germany through neutral countries that the British Government informed the American Government that they must maintain the right of effective search of neutral shipping.

It is understood that local wool manufacturers require for army clothing contracts all varieties of Tibet wool as well as the black and grey varieties of Madras wool. No exemption from the existing prohibition on the import of raw wool from India will therefore be permitted in respect of these varieties.

SENTENCE ON PRIVATE LONSDALE COMMUTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The death sentence of Private Lonsdale has been commuted by the Court of Appeal into twenty years' imprisonment.

TURKS INVADE PERSIA.

TABRIZ OCCUPIED.

OUTRAGE BY TURKS.

INVASION OF PERSIA.

TABRIZ OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, Jan. 13.

The Turks have occupied Tabriz.

Tabriz, a city of Persia, is the capital of the Azerbijan province, 40 m. E. of Lake Urmia.

TURKISH DEFEAT NEAR KARS.

OTTOMAN MOVEMENT SUSPENDED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 14.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The Turkish defeat near Kars has had the effect of suspending the Ottoman movement. It is understood that the Turks lost 80,000 killed, wounded and prisoners, 100 guns, two thirds of the staff of the army operating, all ammunition, maps, plans, orders, standards, and vast quantities of rifles.

It is significant that the Germans cleared the 1st Army Corps out of Constantinople to the eastern theatre and replaced it with subservient troops. The 1st Corps contains Turkish officers of the best class who resent German domination.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN CAUCASUS.

NEWS OF DISASTER SPREADING.

(RIUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Severe fighting has been proceeding during the past six days at Karaurgan, about twenty miles west of Sarykamysh.

After the distrous defeats at Ardahan and Sarykamysh the remnants of the latter force succeeded in reforming in the Karaurgan Pass.

They were joined by reinforcements from Erzerum and Erzindjan. It is estimated that the Turkish forces number a hundred thousand and their proximity to Erzerum facilitates the questions of supply. The news of the Caucasus disaster is spreading in Syria and is calculated to dishearten the recruits, especially as the Syrians and Arabs have little heart for the business.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

Telegrams from Athens state that the Turkish expedition against Egypt has been abandoned.

Unfavourable reports of the spirit and discipline of the Turkish troops at Baghdad are circulating.

NO FIXED ESTABLISHMENT FOR NEW ARMIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 14.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

It is officially announced that the new six armies have no fixed establishment. This is an indication that no definite number of divisions will be allotted to the Army Corps and that, while the organisation of the British Army for war will consist of six armies these will have an elastic establishment. All estimates of field strength made abroad are therefore valueless.

THE WRECKED P. & O. LINER

LASCAR CREW PRAISED.

(RIUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Jan. 13.

The passengers on the Nile are suffering from colds only. The Captain has paid a tribute to the behaviour of the Lascar crew.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF FEVERSHAM

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The death is announced of the Earl of Feversham.

GREETINGS TO RUSSIA.

BRITAIN'S NEW YEAR WISHES.

HER INESTIMABLE SERVICES

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

On the occasion of the Russian New Year, Sir Edward Grey has sent a message expressing good wishes for the welfare of the great Russian nation and the sincerest admiration for Russia's splendid feats of arms and inestimable service to the common cause.

Sir Edward Grey trusts that in the coming year, the Allies will achieve such success as to establish a lasting peace.

The Marquis of Crewe conveys recognition of the noble part played by the Russian Army.

Other greetings and congratulations have been sent by Mr. Chamberlain, the Bishop of London, Earl Curzon, the Lord Mayor, Lord Provosts and the representatives of art and music.

RUSSIAN GENERALS HONOURED.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

On the occasion of the Russian New Year the King has appointed the Grand Duke Nicholas G.C.B., and Generals Yarouchkovitch, the Chief of the General Staff, Damiloff, Director of Operations, Russki, Commanding the Northern Armies, and Ivanoff, commanding the Southern Armies, G.C.M.G.

In the Gregorian calendar New Year's Day occurs twelve days earlier than in the Julian: thus in Russia, where the latter is still employed, New Year's Day is celebrated on the English 13th of January.

FIGHTING IN POLAND.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 13.

A communiqué records a series of intermittent attempts by the Germans to resume the offensive along most of the front, which were easily repulsed. In one case the Germans were found sheltering behind steel shields.

THE THWARTED AIR RAID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Jan. 14.

A "Times of Ceylon" cablegram says according to the newspaper reports the German aeroplane raid nearly materialised. It is reported that fifteen aeroplanes were sighted over the Channel but misty weather prevented their arrival on the South Coast. The English authorities are apparently fully alive to the chances of a raid and special constables have been called out in many districts.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

WOUNDED.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Second-Lieut. O. Archdale, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. W. P. Brown, First Dragoons.
Captain R. D. Hunter, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut. T. Bunbury, Artillery.
Captain A. Burne, Artillery.
Major H. L. Pritchard Engineers.
Lieut. W. F. St. Clair, Argylll and Sutherlands.
Secon.-Lieut. B. Whiteley, Rifle Corps,

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED MISSING.

Lieut. J, Anstruther, Sixth Dragoon Guards,
Captain H. Vandeleur, Second Life Guards,

LONDON, Jan. 13.

KILLED

Captain M. Shattock, Queen's Westminster Rifles.
Second-Lieut. J. Amphlett-Morton, Rifle Corps.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 14.

The following casualties are reported:—

MISSING (BELIEVED KILLED.)

Captain J. S. Mceuen, 20th Deccan Horse.
Captain C. A. C., Mackenzie (previously missing), 20th Deccan Horse.

INVALIDED TO ENGLAND.

Major General F. M. Carmedy (sick in hospital.)
Lieut. G. K. G. Gray, 3rd Skinner's Horse.

REVIEW OF TROOPS.

EARL KITCHENER'S SATISFACTION.

INDIANS SPECIALLY PRAISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Earl Kitchener reviewed a number of troops yesterday and expressed his satisfaction with them, especially with those which had been under his command in India.

Earl Kitchener said he was sure that these battalions would make their mark. He had hoped at one time that it would be his lot to lead the army of troops who had been trained in India, but fate had set his duty elsewhere.

STRUGGLE AT SOISSONS.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUELS.

BAD WEATHER IMPEDES OPERATIONS

PARIS, Jan. 13.

A communiqué says:—The persistent bad weather has impeded operations on almost the entire front. There has been a sandstorm on the dunes.

Our artillery at Nieuport and Ypres successfully bombarded the enemy's trenches.

Fighting was very bitter throughout the day around spur 132' at Soissons, the Germans employing very large forces. We maintained ourselves at the top of the slope westward of the spur, but eastward we had to give ground. The struggle is proceeding.

Our artillery between Soissons and Berry-au-bac caused explosions at various points in the midst of the enemy's batteries.

Artillery duels of great violence occurred from Rheims to Argonne.

We hold the salient of the redoubt at Beau Sejour and have established a trench within sixty metres of the German trenches.

There have been rain and wind in Argonne and intermittent cannonadings elsewhere, but the weather is foggy and a heavy snowfall has occurred.

A PAINFUL STORY.

BRITISH DOCTORS' EXPERIENCES.

TREATED AS SPIES BY GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Captains Edmunds and Hamilton and Lieutenant Danks of the Army Medical Corps and Doctors Austin and Elliott of the Red Cross have been released after five months' imprisonment in Germany.

They tell a painful story of their experiences, having been treated as spies and made to prove their medical knowledge.

They underwent severe hardships until they were interned in a prison-camp, where their chief complaint was monotony of life.

The crowds were everywhere most hostile and they were denied even food and water while being transported by railway.

AUSTRALIA AND THE WAR.

MR. HARCOURT'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Opening the new offices of Western Australia in the Strand, Mr. Harcourt paid a warm tribute to the part Australia was playing in the war.

He did not think the Australians in Egypt would be called upon to do much fighting there, but before long they would find themselves in France.

JAPANESE RED CROSS.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

A fully-equipped Japanese Red Cross ambulance is expected to arrive at Liverpool on the 21st inst.

SENSATIONAL AVIATION

FRENCH PILOT'S EXPLOIT.

FOUR EFFECTIVE SHOTS.

PARIS, Jan. 13.

A French aviator returning to Amiens after a reconnaissance, sighted a Taube and gave pursuit. He fired four shots; the first killed Lieutenant von Falkenhayn, son of the German Chief of Staff, the second and third hit the pilot and the fourth struck the radiator.

HOSPITAL SHIP MADRAS.

STORY OF HER VISIT TO EAST AFRICA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 14.

Colonel G. G. Giffard, C.S.I., I.M.S., Superintendent of the Hospital Ship Madras and Lieut. T. M. Nair, M.D., one of the staff of the ship, are on a visit to Madras, while the vessel is being got ready in Bombay for her next voyage.

In an interview with a "Madras Mail" representative Lieutenant Nair had many interesting particulars to give of the trips the Madras has already made to East Africa and the Persian Gulf.

The Madras left Madras on the 17th November under sealed orders. There was much speculation among the staff as to where they were going but a few minutes after leaving the harbour the captain came down to the saloon and announced that they were ordered to East Africa. Although there was naturally disappointment that the destination of the vessel was not Europe, everybody was soon reconciled to the less exciting part they were called on to play in the imperial war scheme and a very pleasant voyage was made, the weather being excellent. The first excitement on board was when the ship crossed the Equator. It is a very old custom among the sailors that all who have not crossed the line before should pay a homage to the King Neptune and everyone on board had to go through this ordeal with the exception of Colonel Giffard who was excused on payment of an appropriate fine. The ship's people had regged a big canvas tank on the deck which was filled with water and in this novices were ducked and afterwards shaved with a huge wooden razor. The Madras got the news of a German merchant cruiser shortly before she arrived at Mombassa. She eluded her successfully, and reached her destination without mishap. Mombassa looked lovely from the ship, the scenery around being beautiful. There was another hospital ship in the harbour and several transports. A number of their officers came on board and people on the Madras heard for the first time of the affair at Tanga. A large number of wounded were waiting for the ship but they were not taken on board at once and the staff had a couple of days in which to view the town. On the third day work began and upwards of 240 patients were taken on board. On the evening of the 1st December the Madras sailed for Zanzibar where a number of men wounded at Tanga had been taken.

RETURN VOYAGE.

At Zanzibar she met a British cruiser, which had just returned from the bombardment of Dar-es-salaam. There is no proper landing place at Zanzibar but the wounded were got off successfully and the Madras then commenced her return voyage with 260 wounded on board. This was more eventful than the trip out as the ship ran into a cyclone which was so severe that the captain considered it dangerous to continue his course. He accordingly ran out of the disturbed area losing a day and finally reaching Bombay with every wounded man alive and doing well, the only death on board being that of an engineer of the British India Line who was seriously ill at Mombassa where he was taken on the ship and who died on the way to Bombay.

Lieutenant Nair has nothing but praise for the ship. She is a steady, seaworthy vessel, one of the best he has ever sailed on and her hospital fittings are first rate. The staff have settled into a big family party and and most perfect harmony reigns on board.

SAVED BY A CIGARETTE CASE.

Regarding wounds made by modern rifles Lieut. Nair has some wonderful stories to tell. The velocity of a bullet fired from a high velocity rifle is enormous but anything particularly at closed range will twin it aside. The peculiar course taken by some of the bullets was most interesting. One man was hit over the heart, but the bullet struck the rib and instead of smashing it and inflicting a fatal wound as would be expected travelled round along the rib until it reached muscles of the back where it was found embedded and on its removal the man was little worse. In another case the man was hit in the thigh. The bullet swerved, came out, entered the other leg, turned again and came out making four wounds, two in each leg. The most interesting case, however, was that of Captain Wright, of Coonoor, son of Colonel Wright of Rose Hall. He was at the Tanga engagement and the bullet struck him also over the heart in the breast pocket of his tunic. The officer was carrying a silver cigarette case. The bullet struck this and slid off harmlessly. Captain Wright was knocked backwards but was unwounded. He picked up the bullet and showed it to the fellow officer who was killed instantly while examining it. Captain Wright thus lost the bullet that so nearly kil'ed him, but is preserving the cigarette case as a curiosity of more than usual interest, which certainly saved his life. On the Madras were three Indian officers who were wounded at Tanga, among them was Lieut.-Col. Durga Singh, a veteran soldier, who has seen service in several frontier campaigns and who is recovering very well. There was also the Nawab of Sachin, a Lieutenant in the Cadet Corps, who was A. D. C. to General Tighe and Lieutenant Prithi Singh of Kotah.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

SEVERAL DISTRICTS RAVAGED

12,000 ILLED: 20,000 INJURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

ROME, Jan. 14, 12-40 a.m.

A sharp earthquake from Ancona to Naples has occurred.

In many places half a dozen to a score of persons have been killed and more injured.

It is reported that Avezzano has been destroyed and that thousands have perished.

The twenty foot statue of St. Paul on the roof of St. John Lateran in Rome fell on to the steps and was smashed to atoms.

LONDON, Jan. 14, 6-30 a.m.

Avezzano has been completely destroyed and the surrounding country devastated. Only eight hundred persons were saved, the majority being injured.

The King has visited the ravaged districts. A grave disaster is feared in Potenza with which communication is entirely interrupted.

ROME, Jan. 14, 11-55 a.m.

The earthquake has caused twelve thousand deaths, while twenty thousand are injured.

Avezzano is a town of South Italy 22 m. S. of Aquilla. Pop. 6,166.

WAR IN WEST AFRICA.

RECONNAISSANCE FROM WALFISH BAY.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 13.

A mounted force from Walfish Bay carried out a reconnaissance on January 8th to Ururas, twenty-eight miles southeast. No enemy was sighted.

RAMANS DRIFT OCCUPIED.

PRETORIA, Jan. 13.

It is officially stated that Commandant Van Zyl has occupied Ramans Drift, the principal crossing of the Orange River in German territory.

The Germans were driven from their positions in hills and retired northwards, but were surprised again and retreated in the afternoon, losing three men. There were no British casualties.

NEW AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

COUNT BERCHTOLD RESIGNS.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.

An official despatch from Vienna states that Count von Berchtold has resigned for personal reasons and that the Emperor has accepted the resignation.

Count von Berchtold is succeeded by the Hungarian Minister Baron Burian.

GERMAN BATTLE FLEET.

REPORTED TO HAVE LEFT KIEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The naval correspondent of the "Morning Post" speculating on the significance of the report that the German Battle Fleet has left Kiel and is concentrated at Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven, points out that the Russian Baltic Fleet has hitherto exercised a containing influence but may be confined to the Gulf of Finland by mines, or the German coast may be defended by mines.

The German Fleet possibly consists of 34 heavy ships, including 22 Dreadnoughts. A correspondent contemplates the possibility that Germany intends to give battle on the strength of the bare possibility that the chances of war may give her victory and that in the event of a defeat the British force may be sensibly impaired.

LONDON LETTER.

AFTER THE RAID.

GERMANY'S INTENTIONS

ADMIRAL TIRPITZ'S PROJECT.

THE POSITION IN THE EAST.

WARSAW THE CRUCIAL POINT.

The German military authorities have been making the most of the East Coast Raid, which they represent as a brilliant military success against England. Admiral von Tirpitz has been telling the American press that England it to be destroyed, not by a grand attack but by submarine warfare on her merchant vessels.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, in his popular lectures on the war, has said that on the Eastern front Warsaw is the crucial point. As long as the Russians hold Warsaw the Germans cannot hold the line of the Vistula against them.

The Liberal press is optimistic concerning the future of Egypt.

(From our correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.

It would obviously, be absurd for a London correspondent, writing on Christmas Eve, to indulge in Christmas reflections. For one thing, they are irrelevant at such a time as this, and for another they would sound something worse than unreal to readers in India coming upon them about the middle of January, which reminds me, why should Bombay continue to be three weeks from London? If the railways of France are not normal, and they certainly will not be until the war is over, there ought not to be any great difficulty in running a mail train to Marseilles, even supposing that the resumption of the Brindisi route is out of the question. Has Indian mercantile opinion acquiesced in the permanent lengthening of the distance between India and England? Is it being proved by experience that there is no particular importance in the addition of a week to the mail journey? Are news and business correspondence just as satisfactory when they are three weeks' old or more as when they are only a fortnight? I should have thought not; but war alters the focus of everything so completely that I should almost be prepared to hear that Iudia is not seriously discontented with the present state of things.

AFTER THE RAID.

There has been, as you will have heard, a remarkable burst of rejoicing in Germany over the raid on the Yorkshire coast. Here at last, we are led to believe, the German military authorities see a brilliant success against England. The shores of the arrogant enemy have been attacked; "fortified" towns have been bombarded; England has been made to realise the actual peril of invasion. If the official announcements have had any considerable effect upon German feeling (which one may take leave to doubt), it cannot last long, for it must be obvious that the raid cannot make any great difference to British naval policy. Mr. Churchill, in characteristic fashion, has let off a denunciation of "the baby-killers of Scarborough," and it is announced this morning that State aid is to be given to the sufferers from the bombardment. The raid, we may assume, will not be the last of its kind. Is there to be any attempt at invasion? Admiral von Tirpitz has been talking in a quite different strain, for publication in America and elsewhere. According to him, England is to be destroyed, not by a grand attack upon her Navy, but by the whittling down of her merchant ships and the consequent cutting off of her food supplies. This is to be accomplished by means of the German submarines, which are, apparently, to evade the British patrols in all the seas. Well, we have learned in part the enormous importance of the submarine in modern warfare; and if Germany can gain and keep control of the French and Belgian coast, Admiral von Tirpitz might be able to set about the fulfilment of his interesting threat. But he must first secure at any rate the preliminary conditions.

GAINS AND LOSSES.

It is more than usually difficult to sum up the military events of the week, especially in the eastern theatre of war. Austria at every stage of the campaign has been declared to be defeated and impotent. The reports, of course, have been exaggerated, but there would seem to be little doubt as to the importance and completeness of the latest Servian success. But what of Galicia and Poland? How is it possible for any one to see a way through the extraordinary tangle of German, Russian, and neutral reports? For the last day or two we have been in the midest of rumours of German defeats, with gigantic losses. But the public scepticism is apparent: so many Russian successes have proved mythical, that when von Hindenburg announces that he has won most people have an uncomfortable feeling that his word may be at least as good as that of the Petrograd bureau. But Warsaw is not yet in German hands, despite repeated and most desperate attempts. Mr. Belloc, who has been giving a series of highly successful lectures on the war, said in the latest of them that the campaign was now being decided on the eastern front. Warsaw was crucial. "Hold Warsaw, and no one could hold the line of the Vistula against you." Along the immense western line, from Switzerland to the sea, the task of the Allies was "the dull, necessary, hard task of holding as many as possible of the enemy." Mr. Belloc, long known as a wittily irresponsible writer, has been remarkably careful and restrained in all his expositions of the war. In the lecture referred to he said, somewhat surprisingly, that the Allies in the west are still numerically inferior to the enemy; but they would increase in volume, while the Germans had attained almost their maximum strength in the field. He added this interesting point:

It must be remembered that in the West the Allies were not only containing the enemy, but were preparing a vast reserve against him. The doctrine of the "detached reserve" was the soul of French strategy. The new Army and the Territorials in this country were part of the reserve. The British Fleet was part of it. This keeping back of a great reserve irritated civilian opinion and exasperated even military opinion, but if it were held back until the right moment and then launched the victory would be decisive.

The papers of the week have indicated that the great movement is imminent, if it has not actually begun. And yet the daily bulletins have contained only records of a few trenches captured or lost, a few yards gained or regained, a village here and there changing hands,—while so we are assured, the men on either side in the trenches in the intervals of slaughter, exchange newspapers, postcards, tobacco and gossip.

FRENCH INTENTIONS.

The French Government is back in Paris, and the Chambers are sitting,—as unquestionably the British Parliament ought to have been for weeks past. The opening of the Chambers this week has furnished an opportunity for the Government to declare the position of France in relation to the struggle. In almost every imaginable respect the position of France forms a striking contrast to that of England. Her economic life is almost stagnant; ours remains astonishingly near the normal. Paris is hardly half alive; London in spite of the darkened streets at night, was never fuller of manifold activity. French attempts to secure the national credit have been of doubtful efficacy; ours, apparently, have been brilliantly successful. France has the greater part of her manhood with the colours, yet she is, according to the Finance Minister's statement, spending less upon the war than we are. But if we wish to see the contrast between the two nations brought most vividly into view, we should set the speeches delivered two days ago by the French Premier, M. Viviani, and some of his colleagues alongside any speech made by Mr. Asquith since the beginning of the war. The difference is inestimable. M. Viviani, of necessity, spoke as though he were simply amplifying the compact between the Allies,—as of course he was. "There is," he said, "at present but one policy,—a policy of merciless war until Europe has secured the final liberation guaranteed by a completely victorious peace. That is the unanimous cry of Parliament, of the country, and of the army."

THE NEW REGIME IN EGYPT.

The reports of the week from Cairo speak of the inauguration of the new regime as having passed off with complete success. Cheering crowds, we are told, greeted the new Sultan upon his entry into the Abdin Palace. The new ministry, under Hussein Rushdi Pasha as Premier, begins work under the most favourable auguries and "has comported itself admirably under the most trying conditions." The Sultan has declared his sympathy with representative institutions:

We associate the governed more and more with the Government of the country, in the realisation of which we are assured that we shall find the British Government's sympathetic aid.

All this is well. At any other time, of course, the papers would have overflowed with editorial and special articles describing the old system, explaining the necessity of the change, and forecasting the benefits to the Egyptians and all others which would inevitably accrue from what the Sultan calls the more precise definition of Great Britain's position in Egypt. There has been, necessarily, much less of this than we should have had if newspaper space were not absorbed; but even so, the discussion has been pretty full. The nature of the comment in the Imperialist press was to be taken for granted; the interesting leading articles are those which have appeared in the Radical papers. The "Manchester Guardian" is chiefly concerned in regard to the tribute to Turkey about £665,000 a year, for which Egypt has never had any consideration whatever. It is not at all clear that Egypt is to be relieved of this heavy burden, for Lord Cromer has explained that it is all mortgaged to the payment of the Ottoman Debt. But, as to the outlook for Egypt under the new form of control, the "Guardian" has no misgivings. It assumes that the pledge of the Foreign Office will govern British relations with Egypt "just as analogous declarations to the Indian Princes and People have for many years governed our Indian policy."

Recognising as it does alike the limitations of our own authority, and the essential rights and liberties of the Egyptian people, it is in the true line of British colonial statesmanship, and hold out good hope that the new order in Egypt, although it implies an important extension of our own authority, will be found not merely to be consistent with existing Egyptian liberties, but to guarantee their extension.

That is the optimistic view, and it is shared by the "Nation," which is of opinion that our association with Egypt has "been hampered by the anomalous position which is now brought to an end." The change now effected "enables us to foster Western justice and Western notions of self-government in Egypt as far as our imagination and our political courage may take us." That, the Indian reader will admit, is exactly true. The real question is: How far, when peace is restored, are imagination and political courage likely to have play in the Anglo-Egyptian bureaucracy, with the heads of that bureaucracy freed from the mild stimulus which came from a sense of the old anomaly and strengthened by the assurance of Foreign Office support?

GERMAN AIR RAID.

FIGHT OVER THE THAMES.

EYE-WITNESSES' STORIES

THRILLING PURSUIT OF GERMAN AIRMEN.

(By to-day's Mail.)

The "Daily Mail" published the following description of the German air raid on Sheerness, which took place on Jan. 25, by its special correspondent at Southend.

An air battle has taken place in the Thames.

German airmen—there were two in one biplane—this afternoon carried out a daring raid, trusting, no doubt, to catch the English napping.

Thanks to the vigilant watch on the Thames, however, this was defeated, and the biplane had to take to flight. That it escaped the shrapnel of the anti-air craft guns was due solely to the mist which prevailed at intervals.

The naval air service acted most creditably, and as far as can be gathered tonight the unwelcome visitor did no damage of any description.

It is safe to assume that the biplane left Ostend at 10 a.m. and following the line of coast to Calais found the mouth of the Thames via Dover and then cross-country to Sheerness. It seems to have flown at a very great height above the clouds. The hostile craft was discovered hovering over Sheerness towards 1.30 p.m.

Unhappily for the aerial enemy the sky suddenly cleared and our anti-aircraft guns lost no time in getting the distance. The German biplane was very easily distinguishable from the British type by its bird-like wings and tapering tail.

Intense excitment prevailed among the inhabitants when our guns opened fire. The enemy was at a height of about 4,000 feet—that is to say, well within range. Six shells in all were fired, and eye-witnesses are convinced that the raider was winged by the second shell fired. At all events the machine canted up, went round, and headed for the open sea. At this stage our naval flying men came on the scene.

CHASED BY THREE BIPLANES.

Three biplanes went up and proceeded to give chase. In all fairness to the foe it must be placed on record that he fought a gallant rearguard action, showing splendid war airmanship at odds of three to one—all three pursuers infinitely faster.

We now come to the air battle, fought while travelling at the rate of seventy miles an hour. I have been able to secure a narrative of the fight 2,000 feet up.

The German hove in sight at 1.30, flying very high. Two British craft were flying above him pressing him down on to the hail of lead poured out by the biplane beneath, a strikingly big and powerful machine. For five minutes Sheerness saw this wonderful picture of the age as the four aircraft went by at a terrific speed blazing away at one another in mortal combat. The German fought gallantly, returning shot for shot, but the pace was too hot.

"While the battle raged up above," said my informant, "the land guns could not fire for fear of hitting the English machines. The German clearly counted on this, for, hemmed in on three sides, he suddenly decided to make a dash for it and circled higher and higher into the clouds. It seemed as if there must be a terrible collision at any moment, but our men skilfully avoided this. The enemy succeeded, disappeared, and the next we knew was when our machines returned at four o'clock safe and sound after flying without securing their quarry."

Southend only got a fleeting glimpse of the foe before two o'clock flying about seven thousand feet above the town. Local guns at once opened fire, while the coastguards began a brisk fusillade from the overhead. There was then only one British machine in pursuit. Presently as the German approached threateningly near Sheerness, an air squadron came out.

Every conceivable effort was made to bring down the marauder. It is clear however, that the Germans eluded their pursuers.

FINE SHRAPNEL SHOT.

Gravesened people witnessed a real drama of the air as the fleeing Germans, pursued by British aircraft passed above their town, writes a Gravesend correspondent. The attractions of turkey and Christmas plum pudding could not compete with this thrilling spectable. An eye-witness says:—

"The hum of aeroplane motors and the noise of shots first attracted my attention. I looked up and saw five aeroplanes in the air, the foremost of them being apparently chased by the other four. They were a good height up. The pursuers were about two or three thousand yards behind the German aeroplane. I saw several shots fired by the aeroplanes giving chase. The German aeroplane dodged and twisted in an endeavour to escape, but all the time it was being carefully headed towards the river. One was chasing immediately from behind. There was another on its left hand, and another to the right of it; they drove it forward down the river.

"Suddenly the aeroplane, which was hovering above the German, swooped down, and as it passed immediately above it very close, it fired. One beautifully-timed shrapnel burst immediately beneath the aeroplane. It seemed that some of the flying-bullets must have hit it, for the aeroplane rocked violently, tilting on to one wing.

"For the moment I thought it must descend, but it struggled on, and eventually went out of sight down the river just as two other aeroplanes appeared from the direction of the mouth of the Thames."

GERMAN DO GING HIS PURSUERS NEAR CHATHAM.

The German airman on his return flight in his effort to elude his pursuers spent a long time over Cliffe in the district between Chatham and the river, circling about and disappearing and reappearing several times. He was first sighted at about 1.40 p.m., and his appearance was immediately greeted by several shots.

Observers said that the shells were well placed and burst all round the airman, who, however, appeared to be little disconcerted. He flew away in the direction of the river with an English aeroplane in hot pursuit, and after being lost to sight for a few minutes he doubled back and reappeared over the village again.

After doubling again on its track the German aeroplane went in the direction of Sheerness pursued by the English machine.

SHOT ON A GOLF GREEN.

A view of the fight in the air was witnessed from Oakley golf links by Mr. Arthur Tonks, of that town, Mr. S. S. Smith, and Mr. Myles Tonks.

Mr. Arthur Tonks said: "It was a few minutes before one o'clock when we saw an aeroplane coming over. Almost immediately we saw a shell burst near the aeroplane. There was a sound of gunfire. We saw another shell explode just aft of the machine, a third on the right-hand side, and a fourth went just in front.

"The firing lasted two or three minutes. We went straight for the club-house as shells were exploding all round and shrapnel fell on the course. After twenty minutes we saw the German returning chased by one of our biplanes.

The British machine was flying much lower than the German. They were firing at each other. We could distinctly see the exchange of shots.

"One came down only about 200 yards from us and buried itself in the ground on the third green. Another fell within fifty yards of the club-house."

4½ MILES FROM LONDON.

"The Times" Sheerness correspondent states that after the aeroplane flew over Gravesend it proceeded up the river as far as Erith, four and a half miles east of Woolwich and fourteen and a half miles from Charing Cross.

BOMBS IN THE SEA.

Two heavy reports were heard at Dover about midday on Monday, says the Press Association, and were stated to have been due to the firing of guns. It appears that the reports were due to the dropping of two bombs from a German aeroplane. These fell into the water to the west of the Admiralty pier.

SEEN OVER HERNE BAY.

It is stated in Dover that a German aeroplane flying at a great height passed over the River Medway and Herne Bay.

DELHI CONPIRACY CASE APPEAL.

DEFENCE OF HANWANT SAHAI.

(Associated Press)

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

In the Delhi Conspiracy Case appeal before the Chief Court Mr. Beechey, counsel for Hanwant Sahai, began his arguments to-day.

Counsel said that the point which the prosecution made capital of, was that Hanwant was a relation and friend of Hardayal; letters from the latter, however, did not appear to have been specifically addressed to Hanwant, nor did they show that the newspapers Hardayal wanted to start from California were of an objectionable character. As to the alleged conversation of Hanwant with Fazal Karim, a student of the Islamia College, counsel suggested, that the real fact was that Fazal Karim, being found in possession of the "Liberty" leaflets and other objectionable literature, put Hanwant's name to save his own skin. Further, Hanwant's name was put to Fazal Karim in an objectionable form by the police.

Counsel had not concluded when their Lordships rose for the day.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

A SERIES OF ADDRESSES.

At the Government College of Commerce, Bombay, during the ensuing term, a series of addresses will be given at intervals by prominent business men who have kindly consented to speak on topics of economic and social interest connected with the studies in which the College specializes.

These meetings which willl be held at the College (Whiteaway Laidlaw Building), will be open to the general public.

The first lecture will be delivered on January 27, at 6.15 p.m., (S.T.), by Mr. D. E. Wacha, the title of his address being "The Evolution of Indian Commerce."

On this occasion the Vice-Chancellor of the Uniniversity, Sir John J. Heaton will kindly take the chair.

The second lecture is arranged for February 17, when Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, will deal with "The Effects of the War on Indian Economic Conditions."

It is anticipated that these special addresses will not only prove valuable adjuncts to the ordinary students' curriculum, but will also contribute to make the College a general centre for the study of everything relating to the material factors of national life.

SERBIAN TRIUMPH.

OFFICIAL STORY OF THE AUSTRIAN ROUT.

THE SPOILS OF BATTLE.

(By to-day's Mail.)

The Serbian Official Press Bureau at Nish issued in mail week the following account of the Serbian military operations during the period from September 22 to December 15.—

After having at the beginning of September successfully prevented for the second time an attempt on the enemy's part to penetrate into Serbian territory, our troops in the north-western theatre of war took up their position on the line Boragna, Jagodnja, Kutchevo, Losnitza, Matchva, Ratcha, Minrovitza, Obrenovatz. We succeeded in maintaining ourselves along this line for six weeks. During this period the enemy repeatedly attacked us, but without success. In each of these attacks the enemy suffered considerable losses and was compelled to make them good.

The enemy's reinforcements along our front comprised the Austro-Hungarian troops stationed on the Italian frontier, several regiments of Landsturm, a number of Reserve battalions, and a strong force of heavy artillery. Ultimately, therefore, the enemy had arrayed against us five reinforced Army Corps—the 8th, the 13th, the 15th, the 16th, and the composite 17th Corps. In addition the enemy had brought up several regiments of Landsturm troops, the effective strength of which was higher than the normal figure, together with Reserve regiments. The total strength of the enemy amounted to 250 battalions of infantry.

As our troops were extended along a line which was as wide as our former front, and as the enemy was strongly entrenched, we deemed it advisable for strategic reasons to retire further into Serbian territory in order that we might be able to give battle under the most favourable conditions. We began our retirement by withdrawing first from Matchva and then from the line Jagodnja, Boragna, Kutchevo. The result of this retirement was that we abandoned Valievo, Obrenovatz, Ushitza, and Pozega. The movement was carried out in good order and without any difficulty. We offered a more decided resistance on the Kolubara and Lyg rivers, on the banks of which, in engagements at Knashitza, Lazarevatz, and Dudovitza, we were successful in inflicting considerable losses on the enemy.

At the outset of our retirement the enemy attempted to cross the Danube near Imergrevo. A strong column was detached to act along the valley of Grandeva against our flank and rear. This attempt failed and ended in a disaster for the enemy, who was energetically attacked by our forces. The enemy was completely defeated. Part of his forces were animated and a still greater part were captured. Only a few succeeded in escaping.

THE EVACUATION OF BELGRADE.

Once our rearward movement had come to an end from the fine varovnica, Kosmay, to Stbnitcha, Kalagnevica, Vrncham, Goina, Gora, Ovtcher, Kablar, and Markovitza, our forces were concentrated in a better position for a decisive engagement. Our retirement upon this line involved the evacuation of Belgrade. Advancing against this line the enemy were consequently disposed on the front Goina, Gora, Dobrinie, Markovitza in the following order.

Four mountain brigades of the 16th Corps to operate in the direction of the Morava Valley, to the west, on the front Kojelij, Kriva, Reka, and Beotching.

The remainder of the 16th Corps and the whole of the 15th Corps to operate in the direction of Valievo and Milanovatz against the front of the villages Zukovatz, Batrchevatz, and Karjelij.

The 13th Corps to operate in the direction of Lazarevatz, Arandjelovatz.

The 17th and 8th Corps were to carry out movements along the Lower Kolubara towards the east in order to be able to throw back these troops from the Kolubara on to the new theatre of operations in the direction of Belgrade and Mladenovatz.

As soon as we had discovered the grouping of the enemy's forces, which were drawn up on a very extended front with the manifest intention of enveloping our two wings, we decided to assume the offensive. On December 2 the order to advance to the attack was given to the Serbian forces which remained on the positions to which, as stated above, they had retired. We expected that this movement would be crowned with complete success since our forces were concentrated, while those of the enemy were drawn up in an extended formation.

THE SERBIAN OFFENSIVE.

On December 3, before the enemy was able to develop his projected turning movement, our troops assumed the offensive. This attack took the enemy completely unawares and his troops were unable to resist the shock of the attack. During the very first three days of our advance (December 3, 4, and 5) in the Suvobor Highlands, we inflicted a complete defeat on the enemy—that is to say, we routed the 8th brigade of the 10th Corps and the whole of the 15th Corps, less the 11th and 12th brigades.

This portion of the enemy's forces, thrown back upon Valievo, fled in panic-stricken disorder, abandoning on the way a rich booty. To the north and south during these three days the enemy made desperate efforts to relieve, as far as possible, the difficult position of his defeated troops, and to localize his losses. All these efforts were vain, for the enemy's extreme right wing had already been beaten during the night from December 5 to 6, on the right bank of the Morava; and on the same night and the morning of December 6 on the front Linet Smrdlickovats. The rest of the 15th Corps—that is to say, the 11th and 12th Brigades— and the greater part of the 13th Corps were obliged to flee in the greatest disorder.

On this part of the front, working in the direction of Valievo and pressing the enemy hard, we were already masters of the line Ushitza, Valievo, Lazarevatz on December 8, and succeeded in cutting off the 15th, 16th, and a part of the 13th Corps from the rest of the enemy's forces, which lay in the direction of Belgrade and Mladenovatz, and in throwing them back towards the Drina and Shavatz, whither the enemy continued to flee, leaving in our hands guns, mortars, well-filled ammunition wagons, rifles, and war material.

RAPID PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY.

The rapidity of our pursuit kept pace with the flight of the enemy, and by December 10 our troops debouched on the Drina towards Rogatshize. It remained only for us to engage the enemy in the direction of Belgrade-Mladenovatz—that is to say, the 8th and the 10th Corps. While continuing the pursuit of the foe previously defeated, and having repulsed the attacks of the enemy on our positions along the line Kosmai, Brenovitza, Dregne, we took the offensive in this direction also. The enemy awaited our onslaught along the line Stenoievatz, Borak Lisovitch, Partsani, Mala Ivantcha, Begalitza Grotzkaba. On this line the enemy's resistance was desperate, but our attacks were so violent that we gained ground along the whole line. By the 13th the enemy was defeated, and retired steadily towards Belgrade, pressed night and day by our men, and obliged to leave strong rearguards in the hope of organizing resistance in front of Belgrade. These rearguards were annihilated, and at last the enemy had no choice but to cross the Save with the help of several bridges previously built across the Save and the Danube. Desperate rearguard actions were also fought by the enemy along the line Mostina, Petrov, Brodo, Devovatcki.

At dawn on December 14 our troops had already reached positions in the immediate neighbourhood of Belgrade, which the enemy defended with strong detachments. During the 14th, after fighting on the line, Skmokluk, Porlak, Dajinsye, Banovo, Brdo, and early on the 15th our troops entered Belgrade, capturing or destroying a large quantity of supplies. At present none of the enemy's troops is on our territory.

According to the latest information, we captured between December 3 and December 15, 274 officers, 26 surgeons, about 46,000 non-commissioned officers and men, Three flags 126 guns, 29 gun-carriages, 362 ammunition wagons, 76 machine-guns, 2,000 horses, Three bands of music, 32 field kitchens, 29 field bakeries, and a very large number of rifles with a large supply of ammunition. These figures are not final, since they do not include the most recent captures at Belgrade, where the enemy lost more than 60 000 *hors de combat*.

In Manchester there is now far less unemployment than at this time last year. The number of unemployed is some 3,000, which compares with 8,000 two years ago.

In normal times Great Britain exports about eight and a quarter millions worth of textile machinery—approximately four times the combined exports of Germany and Austria.

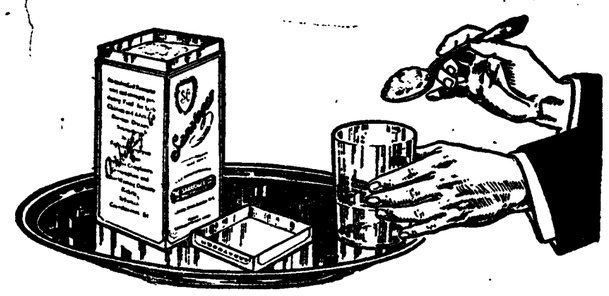
OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Need of Social Reform.

The "Indian Patriot."—The Gaekwar asked his hearers to get rid of the impression that they in India were the sole repository of wisdom and civilization, and he emphasised the necessity of their keeping themselves in daily touch with the progressive West, because they were sure to be beaten if they did not. The civilization of the West is aggressive; it invites contact with other civilizations. If we cannot resist it, we must assimilate it. We cannot run away from it. We have therefore to modify our notions in regard to ourselves. We cannot get on as of old. If we want to be a nation, strong and vigorous, we must, like other nations, be able to exercise all our energy. We remained passive for a long time; we avoided contact and competition with the world. But times have changed, and our destiny has also changed with the times. We cannot avoid contact even if we would; and if we shrink from competition, we must go to the wall. We cannot carry on trade and commerce without a knowledge of the world's markets, and this knowledge cannot be acquired by a stay-at-home people. Even in the art of government we have many things to learn from foreign countries. We must, therefore, make up our mind to proceed in the path which necessity suggests and which interests enjoin on us to choose. If we do not do this, we must decay. India is being moved, in spite of itself, out of its accustomed path and launched on its onward course towards its destined goal.

The Need of the Hour.

"The Bengalee."—Should this war continue for another year or two, the things that are denied us to-day will have to be offered unasked, and our services will be accepted both as ambulance and military volunteers; but it will lose the grace with which the thing might have been done four months ago, and may be done even now. The people of India have made up their mind to participate actively in the defence of their country and their Empire; and they are bound to have this legitimate and loyal desire fulfilled if not to-day, surely to-morrow. Not merely larger employment in the Civil Service, but unreserved admission into the military services, is the new cry. It is being supported, not by mass meetings and fervid oratory, but by the irresistible necessity of the Empire itself. It cannot, therefore, fail of its object. It would be ordinary wisdom to forestall the coming necessity, and to do to-day what will have to be done to-morrow, and by so doing invest it with a graciousness which it cannot have when the necessity has become plain and imperative. But this is not likely to be done, until this policy of drift is supplanted by that of statesmanlike foresight and prophetic vision.



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HOW LONG WILL THE WAR LAST?

THE PART OF THE ALLIES.

All of us are probably asked a dozen times a day how long the war will last, and all of us give the best answer we can, endeavouring to preserve an appearance of solemnity, but knowing perfectly well in our hearts that our opinion on such a subject is not worth a rap, writes the Military Correspondent of "The Times."

This war is the biggest thing in the way of wars that has ever happened to the old world since the dawn of history. It transcends all limits of thought, imagination, and reason. We little creeping creatures cannot see more than a fraction of it. Even if we climb painfully to the top of the highest ladder of thought we are still pygmies, and the war still towers high above us. We see the raging torrents at our feet, but the high summits are veiled in impenetrable mist. Try as we may to preserve a distinct and unbroken view of the scene before us, the clouds of suspicion, prejudice, ignorance, and optimism constantly obscure our vision. We look, gasp, wonder, and are dumb. We do not know. Nobody knows. This war, for once, is bigger than anybody. No one dominates it. No one even understands it. Nobody can.

How long will the war last? When the war began it was South Africa over again and the pundits all held that it could not last beyond Christmas. Now April is the fashionable date, and a pained expression comes over the face of the pundit if one asks him to return on the First of April—on Bismarck's birthday—with a nice fresh new estimate. The forces at work—forces moral, material, religious, fanatical—defy analysis and investigation. The scene is too big, the forces at work too many, their influence too imponderable. Some half-mad mystic, some Mullah who has had a dream, may transform the character of the war in a night, and we all have our mystics and our Mullahs. How long, then, will the war last?

PLAIN SPEAKING NEEDED.

What is far more important and to the point is to discuss what we can do to hasten the conclusion of the war. This means a certain amount of plain speaking, which frightens our invertebrates. For Heaven's sake don't talk of a long war! Remember that you may prevent Italy, Rumania, or Portugal from taking a hand in it! Allow people to think that the war will be over soon, and lead them on from stage to stage, dangling constantly before each man the speedy conclusion of the war, like a carrot, before an ass, to make him move.

All this is part of the grandmotherly system of dealing with free peoples, born of a totally false and dangerous view of the situation. We Allies are men and not infants. We resent it when disasters are secreted and casualties doled out in homœopathic doses, so that we may be good children and swallow our pill because it is a little one. Our people are much greater than our temporary rulers—caretakers, with their deceptions, their censorship, and their half-truths. *Magna est veritas et prevalebit.* Let us talk of truth.

We, the Allies, England, France, and Russia, have all committed faults, partly in the preparation for war, partly in its conduct, and unless these faults, so far as in us lies, are redressed, the war may become interminable in the journalistic sense. The war can only end with the final victory of the Allies, because, even if we leave aside India, the Dominions, and Japan, 250 millions of people, other things being equal, must beat 115 millions, and there is no help for it. But unless we can hasten events, the sacrifices which the war may entail may counterbalance all the compensations which we can exact from the exhausted vanquished, and may not leave us in a position to profit by victory. Energetic organization in all its various forms and the prosecution of the war with the utmost violence are plainly our affair now, and to this interest all else must be subordinated.

ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

Our faults, our English faults, have been mainly in the preparation, and only partly in the conduct of the war. It has taken us many months, and will take us many months more, to catch up with the defects of our preparation, both on land and sea. These things must be the subject of investigation and report when the war ends, and if some people get their deserts they will be hanged. But it is no good crying over spilled milk, and all that interests us for the moment is whether the Government, the Admiralty, and the War Office are doing their best to amend the errors of the past and to conduct the war with the utmost violence.

On the whole they have done well. Money and effort have not been spared. The Prime Minister stated at the Mansion House the conditions under which alone we should sheathe the sword. These were, that Belgium should be amply compensated for her losses, that France should be secured against aggression, that the rights of the smaller European nations should be placed upon an unassailable foundation, and that the military domination of Prussia should be wholly and finally destroyed. These are objects very desirable to pursue, but let us admit that their attainment may well engage us for a term of years.

Almost all our faults on the side of the War Office have been faults of preparation. They have been serious enough. The activity of Lord Kitchener has been prodigious, and the country has risen to him but he is no magician, and the only troops which we have been able to use yet are those of the Army as it existed before the war. It will still take months before the new armies can be engaged, and not until well on into next year will the country be in a position to grind out steadily constant supplies of trained men, armed and equipped for the field. We need all the men that we can get; but, viewing, numbers armament, and equipment, as a whole, we cannot make use of fresh masses of recruits before February next. In this greatest of wars, and four months after its outbreak, we find ourselves with five men in England for every one effective fighting man at the front, and until we can alter this proportion, and have five men at the front for every three in these islands, we cannot prosecute the war as vigorously as we should. We have given France five Army Corps instead of five divisions, but circumstances compel us to do much more. Our Allies can make no complaint of us, for we are turning out troops as fast as our factories can clothe and arm them, and there is no material possibility of going faster than we are going now. If we have one complaint to make of the conduct of the war it is of certain African campaigns. The conduct of the campaign in East Africa in particular has been inefficient, and it is a disappointment that the war against German African colonies has not been better thought out and more rapidly conducted.

While the organisation, enthusiasm, and conduct of the French Field Armies have been splendid, it is a disappointment that the Germans still retain a foothold on French soil. If we search about for the cause of the failure to cleanse French soil of the invader we can only find it in the particular number of troops which France has so far placed in the field. No one here knows the exact figures, but it is supposed that France has never had in the fighting line an army commensurate with the number of trained men which she was known to possess. French policy has been to maintain the normal war strengths of her troops, but not to create new units, small or large. As a result, and as a necessary result, the Allies are not yet able to thrust the German armies out of France and to prosecute vigorously offensive war. These remarks are not made in any spirit of criticism, and it may prove to be true that France is husbanding her resources of *personnel* until boots, clothing, equipment, and artillery enable her to add to the number of her Army Corps at the front.

RUSSIAN COMMUNICATIONS.

The failure of Russia to clear Poland of the Germans is not due to want of numbers or fighting prowess, but solely, or at all events mainly, to bad communications If this defect has been made manifest in Poland itself, how much more manifest will it not be when Russian Armies are once more upon the borders of Silesia and exposed to the full effects of the German railway system? Twice Russian armies have been driven back and twice with heavy loss, almost entirely because Germany's railways allow her to mass troops unexpectedly at a decisive point. Is there no remedy? The only visible remedy is the immediate improvement of existing lines, and especially the construction of transverse lines in Poland, to enable Russian troops and supplies to be quickly transferred from one side to another. The extraordinary intelligence and fertility of resource which Russia displayed in 1904-05 upon the trans-Siberian lead us to believe that she is perfectly capable of laying contractors' lines at the rate of 10 to 12 miles a day in all parts of Poland west of the middle Vistula where they are so badly needed. Delay is dangerous, and until the Russian armies are more advantageously situated with regard to railway communications they will continue to act under great and grievous disadvantage.

THE DUTY OF THE ALLIES.

If the unprepared condition of the entente Powers for offensive war completely demolishes the mendacious thesis of the German Chancellor, it is also true that we Allies, one and all of us, have to do more than we have done yet and to do it better. We must all work at full pressure without any foolish hankering after peace until the aims which we have set before us are completely attained. The measure of the time which the war will last is the measure of the energy which we display in shortening it.

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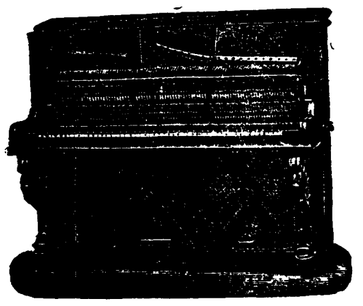

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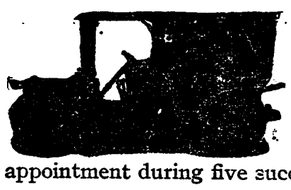

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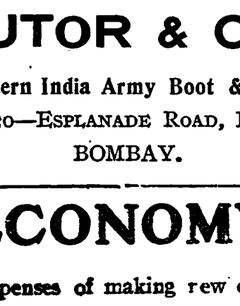

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